# THE EXAMINER;

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PAUL SEYMOUR. PUBLISHER.

From the Danville (Va.) Register, South Carolina and the Abolittoniets We invite the reader's particular attention to the article of our correspondent. "Union," which, according to promise, appears in our paper of to-day. Though ome of our readers may be inclined to dif. fer from the conclusions at which the author arrives, yet they must all agree that he is a writer of no no ordinary merit-evincing ability no less commanding than his style is captivating-a mind no less philosophical than his deductions are logical .-Let not the length of the essay, then, deter any from reading it. It could not well

abolish the institution of slavery on our in either of these counties.

the reasons for these purposes and inten- had its subscription list curtailed by the should grow out of such prohibition, would buildings. tions? The Wilmot Proviso is the great lapse of a single name? grievance complained of; but the enmity of If slavery can scarcely now be sustained folly.

Significant particular problem enterings, the problem enterings and the problem enterings, the problem enterings,

part of the smallest member of our Confederacy should be looked on as an indication of most fearful omen.

the Southern States.

few words will make it plain. running a line of disunion, but run it where we will, it must be guarded, and that, too, at great cost. There will be no natural at last be the lone star, and in a position of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There whom provide, for the small planters, that whom provide, for the small planters, that great cost. There will be no natural at last be the lone star, and in a position ments; a home market.

There was thus the times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was thus the times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was thus the times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was thus the times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was thus the times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was thus the times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was thus the times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was thus the times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was the same hateful doctrines and the times of the Tudors, are its principal in the times of the Tudors, are its principal that the same hateful doctrines. There was the same hateful doctrines. There was the same hateful doctrines at the same hateful doctrines. There was the same hateful doctrines at the same hateful doctrines at the same hateful doctrines. There was the same hateful doctrines at t

immense line of seacost must be defended, a I do not his heart, who can look on it unnavy must be kept up, a standing army of troubled and undisinayed. I almost rejoice, minous, is evidently an out-crop of the great porting sloth and want of energy. This a larger or smaller number of men must be however, that the Union is again to be pre-held in readiness to repel invasion, for na-sented for discussion, again to be weighed of the Antilles, evince themselves in the but, when it comes, Cuba, with her populations without sen or mountain to keep them in the affections of a free and intelligent lakes of mineral tar. It is now employed tion of 1,500,000 and her immense reassunder are always in danger of collision.

A Legislature, an Executive, and a Judiciany Department, have to be established and supported. In short, the Southern Confedurately would cost as much, or nearly as eracy would cost as much, or nearly as much, as our present great Confederacy of much as our present great Confederacy of much as our present great Confederacy of much as the control of the city of Havana, and have to be buried by every generation, and have to be buried by every generation anew; and truths are never so impreguality.

I aver that in the speech I made at Foxtown I said not a word that was personal to Mr. Clay or to any other Emancipation, or, if said not a word that was personal to Mr. Clay or to any other Emancipation, or, if said not a word that was personal to Mr. Clay or to any other Emancipation, or, if said not a word that was personal to Mr. Clay or to any other Emancipation, or, if said not a word that was personal to Mr. Clay or to any other Emancipation, or, if said not a word that was personal to Mr. Clay or to any other Emancipation, or, if said not a word that was personal to Mr. Clay or to any other Emancipation, or, if said not a word that was personal to Mr. Clay or to any other Emancipation, or to any other E

"Extremes meet. The ultraist of South Shall we expect harmony when they look ered it into being. Carolina, and the ultraist of Massachusetts, into each other's windows? The idea is But what shall we do, says the disunionvery short time. Matanzas, Trinidad, St. ject of the Foxtown affray, I should have been very short time. are holding out their hands to each other, not in menace, as of old, but in friendship. by the free laborer as his rival. The ballot Congress? To yield to this aggression will are also excellent harbors, with great natuto the conclusion, that if their rights are master a vote for each one of his slaves, or of the North. to the conclusion, that if their rights are master a vote for each one of his slaves, or not the same, that at least their wrongs adthe institution of slavery will perish. A

This whole question is an abstraction, or latitude, salubrious, the year being divided

diametrically opposite, must be false. the new allies which disunion will give to barism of past ages never dreamed of, in any other portion of the globe. It has been That both are held, there can be no ques- him. Did not a very faint hope of success its highest prosperity. Kings and despots known to produce three crops a year, and that it did not become me to reply to either the who claim to be the in 1832, draw out an alarming abolition may make, as they have made, their sub- in ordinary seasons two may be relied on. (speaking of Maj. Runyon and myself.) Turner is Mr. Calhoun-who so completely per- vote in Virginia? Did not the great slave- jects draw their swords, and spill their The profusion of its flora, the variety of its Mr. Calhoun—who so completely personifies South Carolina, that he is as much south Carolina as ever Louis XIV was south Carolina as ever Louis XIV was sold care the sold in ordinary seasons two may be felled on. The profusion of its flora, the variety of its slowed in Virginia? Did not the great slave holding county of Albemarle sustain at the slavish blood, for a fancied insult, for a slave may be felled on. It is quite unpleasant for a man of proper sensitive manufacturers and spill their shown in Kentucky to be capable of any crime. It is quite unpleasant for a man of proper sensitive manufacturers and the slave manufacturers are unsurpassed; while the multi-bility to be compelled to speak of himself. I think ciples, to which I have so often solemnly pledged South Carolina as ever Louis XIV was polls one of its Representatives, who led scoff, for a sneer; but a free people, who tude of its climbing shrubs give a luxuriant lam not mistaken, however, in believing that this myself." over his sentiments. But the veil is of the how he came to be returned, his character- which surround it, will run no risk which make it one of the most fascinating counthinnest gauze, and is intended more to heighten charms than to ceal them—sub-serving far better the purposes of allure-serving far better the purposes of the folks, and always serving far better the purposes of the folks, and always ries of the past, or their hopes of the past, or their hopes of the future, sponded to be returned, instruction does not demand. They is tries in the world. Nowhere is life so side. It is one of the largest and most populous self in favor of emancipation? Is it not known will hardly be persuaded to forget the gloside. It is one of the largest and most populous self in favor of emancipation? Is it not known will hardly be persuaded to forget the gloside. It is one of the largest and most populous self in favor of emancipation? Is it not known will hardly be persuaded to forget the gloside. It is one of the largest and most populous self in favor of emancipation? Is it not known will hardly be persuaded to forget the gloside. It is one of the largest and most populous self in favor of emancipation? Is it not known will hardly be persuaded to forget the gloside. It is one of the largest and most populous self in favor of emancipation? Is it not known will hardly be persuaded to forget the gloside. It is one of the largest and most populous self in favor of emancipation? Is it not known that several of the highest judicial stations in the State are held by emancipation? Is it not known that several of the highest judicial stations in the solution of the calledonia's not have several of the highest judicial stations in the solution. There have been sales of 700 bale of the country of the calledonia's not have to the country of many that it is one of the largest and most populous self in favor of emancipation? Is it not known that the calledonia's not have to the country of the calledonia's not have to the country of the calledonia's not have to the country of many that the calledonia's not have to the ment, than of modesty. His followers and wil. Can any one point to a single indi- that they may have the privilege of extend- yuca of two varieties, the potato, yam, Inment, than of modesty. His followers and his friends, however, do not think it worth their while to wear even this will of gossatheir while to wear even this veil of gossathe followers and that they may have the privilege of extendthe followers and that they may have the privilege of extendthe followers and that they may have the privilege of extending slavery where they do not expect or wish that they may have the privilege of extendtheir while to wear even this veil of gossathe followers and that they may have the privilege of extending slavery where they do not expect or wish the followers and the followers are followers and the followers and the followers are follower their while to wear even this veil of gossa- in popular favor by siding with abolition in to extend it, and where, if it were planted, nut, pine-apple, amana or custard-apple, mer, and they stand confessed, naked advo- 1832? Is not McDowell, who won his it would not grow. The prohibition of an medlar, banana, oranga, lemon shadock, cates of disunion. They are bold and first and greenest laurels as an orator by an unwished indulgence, I know, often awakes and lime abound. The growth of the formanly, it is true, in thus giving to the coun- abolition speech, cherished by the Democ- the dormant desire-oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar,

offered for the benefit of Virginia, and other loyal States of the South. The Proviso might be erased from the statute book of the States of the statute book of t might be erased from the statute book of the country, slavery might be freely allowthe country, slavery might be freely allowthe master of a hundred slaves? Almost

This or section of the States of this the rest are slaves. It is supposed that but inthe master of a hundred slaves? Almost

This or section of the statute book of the statute ed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all that every Southern State has universal suffrage, us than any brotherhood; and if its preser- being wilderness, uninhabited and despoiled the Abolitionists have done, and that Mr. and the few exceptions are, one by one, vation depend on patience, kindness, chariby ruthless Spanish avarice, of the glorious Polk has failed to do, might be cured by falling into the general rule. Does any ty, and forgiveness, then I would forgive forest trees which struck the early navigathe unanimous action of Congress, and yet man who thinks, or can think, entertain the not seventy times, but seven hundred times tors with so much amazement. Mr. Calhoun and his followers would still idea, for a single moment, that slavery can seven. These are the doctrines of Scrip- The chief riches of the island result from ed, and neither Clay or any other person has intifind some admirable reason for disunion. stand up in the face of a manufacturing ture—a source whence have been derived its exports, which consist of sugar, coffee, The cause of this enmity to our glorious population and universal suffrage? The more conservatism, more liberty, more solid tobacco, wax, cocoa, molasses, honey, rum, or was ever concerned in a fight with pistols, dirks Union it is hardly worth while to inquire former would melt it away by degrees, the into. It may be the jealousy of weak, letter he says: "Truth requires the unit of the properties of the prop into. It may be the jealousy of weakness, the discontent of poverty—operating
on States like it does on individuals of illted blows of both, its destruction would be
certain and sudden. Universal suffrage
the most important, and is probably the
only one which is regularly increasing, in
spite of the changeable seasons, hurricanes,
latter would abolish it: but, under the united blows of both, its destruction would be
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only one which is regularly increasing, in
left by the citizens of Madison county generally."
In the same letter speaking of the debate the day
latter would abolish it: but, under the united blows of both, its destruction would be
only one which is regularly increasing, in
left by the citizens of Madison county generally."
In the same letter speaking of the debate the day regulated minds, causing them to hate what would not be more fatal to the National will be for something touching more nearly and the immense direct and indirect taxathey despair of reaching by bold effort or Church and the Peerage of England, than the interests of the South than Mr. Wil- tion to which the planters are subjected. honest emulation—or it may be disappoint this same universal suffrage, combined with mot's proposition. A practical, a continu. The great increase may be estimated from was every preceding debate. ed ambition in the race of party-or, the a manufacturing population, would be to ed, and a weighty grievance, can alone drive the fact that in 1842, 617,648 boxes were most charitable, but the least probable removers the southern States. If I were an Abolitionist, and were looking, without sim, unaided by a prudent judgment and a sound reason. Passing by the cause, the fact is notorious, that South Carolina is disloyal to the Union. Her Press, her disloyal to the Union. Her Press, her selection of severing the bonds which Leg slature, her public meetings, her people at the public meetings at the public meeting at the fact that in 1842, 617,648 boxes were at the fact that in 1842, 617,648 boxes were exported in his fact that in 1842, 617,648 boxes were exported in his fact that in 1842, 617,648 boxes were and in 1847, 1,274,811. The fact that in 1842, 617,648 boxes were at the fact that in 1842, 617,648 boxes were exported in his fact that in 1842, 617,648 boxes were at the fact that in 1842,

barrier to separate the contiguous States. — no longer to be descated in her eager desire Marble and coal are also known to ex. attention of every stranger, and make him pable of harming any one. This no one has or can of Cherry street, under the charge of a guard marines, commanded by Lieutenant Broome. S

great one. The revenue necessary to meet inherited the faith of our fathers, and have ficent bay, it is capable of enclosing the sion to reply to that letter through your columns. this great expense could not be derived from looked on it as a thing too sacred to be navy of the world, and from the earliest and other papers which have published Clay's letter, without intolerable pressure on touched without reverence. Now that it is day has been so carefully fortified as to be he people. Like other nations, we should rudely assailed, let us come up to its decompelled to resort to the easier and fence, and prove, by argument and reason, nor scrutiny sustain this idea, for, in the guish that I am constrained to speak and write have been shorter—it could not well have less burdensome expedient, of indirect that it is the hallowed thing which our middle of the eighteenth century, an expector word of mine connected with that been abler. But, if its own merits fail to taxes. In a word, a tariff, and a very high fathers thought it, and that it is indeed, and dition under the orders the Batish Admiarrest attention in this age of literary lazitariff, must be the result of a separate orin truth, the veritable offspring of a wisdom ral Vernon, composed of a small force of wrong. The man does not live that can bring ness, when men shrink from the perusal of ganization. Manufactures spring up under and patriotism which have no counterparts royal marines and a few regiments of Co. home to me one censurable act connected with that horrible tragedy, or any previous knowledge an essay half a column long, surely, the the genial encouragement. Free labor, as at the present day. This will be done, and lonial troops, landed a few miles below the or intimation that such a thing was in contemplaa necessary consequence, pours into the I greatly err if the day is not now dawning city, all the defences of which, including nem-that it is from the pen of one of the country. Now, free and slave labor are at when the union of the States will be far the Moro; it carried without unusual diffifirst statesmen in the State, will insure its war, when separated by the distance which dearer to Americans than it has ever been culty. The new art of war, with its imagainst me in my canvass for a seat in the Convention to remodel the Constitution, then progressing divides South Carolina and Massachusetts, since the first gush of patriotism which ush- mense batteries, steam and rockets, would tion to remodel the Constitution, then progressing

They stand on the same platform, and, af box will be made to bear upon him, and show so mean a spirit in the South, that we ral facilities for improvements and fortificater a full and free communion, have come the rivalry will cease. You must give the shall, in the long run, be brought to the feet tions.

mit of the same remedy. This great rem- single manufactory, of six hundred hands, rather a punctilio, in which the North are into a dry and a wet season. The warmedy is the disunion of the States of the in the county of Pittsylvania, or Halifax, wrong; but it is yet a punctilio, and nations est portion of the year is July and August, American Confederacy. Disunion will would turn the scale against the slaveholder have long since ceased to go to war for a when the mean temperature of each day is punctilio. Trifles cease to place nations in 84° Fahrenheit. The coldest in Decemcontinent, thinks the Abolitionist; disunion Is it asked why the free laborer at pre deadly hostility against each other. Tea ber, when the mercury ranges at about 50°, will perpetuate the institution of slavery, sent is not voting against the slaveholder? may now be spilt on a Mrs. Masham's except when the wind known as el norte South of Mason and Dixon's line, thinks the representative of the wisdom of South is in a hopeless minority. Give to him 2 blood of two kingdoms. Modern civilization of the Northern people for Carolina. Now, one of the propositions, hope of success, and you will find him with tion has interests at stake, which the bar- So fertile a soil is not known to exist in countenance and sympathy.

bers hushed—all the compromises made, leys are regions as fertile and as healthful island has enjoyed a paternal government Republic. The slightest disloyalty on the and all the safeguards established for the as any in the world. Rising to the height and enlightened care from the crown of protection of slavery and liberty. We of 8,500 feet, it contains the sources of va. Spain. Such is not, however, the case; for should set out on a suramer sea, but how rious streams which abound with peculiar of all countries in the world it is probably long would it be before we should meet and delicious fish, and which bring down the worst governed. All power in the Since disunion is threatened, let us look with troubled waters? We should, at the no inconsiderable portion of gold dust, once hands of two officers, the Captain General, calmly and dispassionately at the conse- first Congress, have a Northern and a esteemed of importance, but which now is civil and military governor, and the Intenquences of it. I do not propose to calcu. Southern party—a tariff and an anti-tariff neglected because the labor necessary to dent, responsible directly to the Spanish late the advantages of union, for they are party—and, heaven save the mark! an abo- collect it, if expended in the cultivation of Crown, who has charge of the fiscal affairs incalculable, but simply to point the effects lition and an anti-abolition party—and the soil, would yield inrice the return. The and of commerce—crowds of greedy Spanof disunion on the institution of slavery in these parties the more fierce, and the more mountains also abound in other mineral jards in every employment—an army of unrelenting, for the intimacy of the con- wealth, among which are copper, which, twenty thousand men quartered on a popu-The Abolitionist thinks that disunion will, in the long run, utterly eradicate thorn in the flesh. Maryland and Virginia, elaborate system of railroads, 195 miles of fringements on natural right, monopolies of slavery on the American, utterly eradicate thorn in the flesh. Maryland and Virginia, elaborate system of railroads, 195 miles of fringements on natural right, monopolies of thorn in the flesh. Abolitionists thinks rightly and truly. A be Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvafew words will make it plain.

I will say nothing of the difficulty of running a line of discovery discovery and the land Missouri and Kentucky, would soon which are now in operation, have proved corruption, constant espionage, and an ecception of the line of the difficulty of breathing the same hateful doctrines. There ploy many thousand miners, the wants of features. Rigid censorship of the Press, a

thirty States. The necessity of defence Constitution of the Union, were recom- that name, a statute of whom is placed over against a jealous, and may be, a hostile mended to the love of our fathers by reason more than one of the gates of the city-is ne ghbor, might make the small Confederand experience; they had tried disunion, probably the best in the world. With a acy even more expensive than the present and had tasted its bitter fruits. We have narrow entrance, expanding into a magni- ed by Clay. I must ask of your kindness permiscertainly reduce the place to necessity in a

try their purposes and intentions; but are recy? Has Preston lost caste with the minds of children, than of full grown they equally bold and manly in giving us white the minds of children, than of full grown they are wanting in magnanimity! A people protein they are wanting in magnanimity! A peo they equally bold and manly in giving us Whigs? Or has the Richmond Enquirer men; but that a serious national contention noble palm tree, and numerous woods for

slavery on the American continent, and the and Missouri and Kentucky, would soon which are now in operation, have proved everything, unblushing bribery, flagrant

Each must have its border closely studded with fortifications, which the experience of the continental States of Europe proves to be a source of enormous expenditure. An and I envy the nerves of that man, though

C. M. Clay to the editor of the "National Era" and republished in the "Louisville Morning Courier," dated 4th August, 1849.

of one act or word of mine connected with that Had any such evidence existed against me

and ending seven weeks afterwards. charged with a desire to prejudice Mr. Clay in the event of a judicial investigation of the matter. Mr. Clay seems not content to rest upon his own first published, incorrect, and highly colored statement of his case, but conscious that a just public

pinion was clearly against him, and that he stood uilty of a horrible crime in the eyes of mankind, omes forward at the end of a month, in a second Not satisfied with the misery he has inflicted on the father, mother, brothers, sisters, and the or-phan child and friends of Cyrus Turner, he comes exercising the liberty of speech? rward with a new version of his case, and assails

n and of others. In his last letter, sensible that his reckless, lood-thirsty character was well known, and that | rile code of honor?

should grow out of such prohibition, would be something new in the annals of human folly.

On this island, capable of supporting in opulence a population equal to that of Whom the Services of the world was made.

I was selected with our distinguished citizen, in other respects?

Mr. Clay says he has trampled the silly practice of duelling under foot.

This is not, however, from any distaste to the

He still concedes that Cyrus Turner was unarm. Such I believe the fact.

preceding the "Foxtown tragedy" Clay says, "It suffered greatly from want of money and other tended sowing grass seed as late as the latter was concluded courteously on all sides," and so was concluded courteously on all sides,"

and several times repeated provoked it? Many of our citizens and some who are not my personal friends, say they were astonished that my sons suffered Clay to persist so long in his rudeness to me on that day without resenting it; I am old enough to be Clay's father.

to be Glay's father.

It is manifest that Clay when he went and fixed on his Bowie knife, and fastened a loose closk over his shoulders to hide his wespon, intended to provoke a quarrel, and to that end secretly collected some of his desperate friends around him with sticks and clubs. I am told that he avowed, as he was taken into the house after the affray, that it had been his intention to kill me and both of my soms.

The parties concerned in it have declared their purpose of abandoning it entirely, as they are convinced the course they have pursued has been illegal and unjustifiable. The Courier goes on to say.

The Sea Gull still lies at anchor under the bows of the North Carolina, and is in charge of Passed Midshlpman Spicer and a guard of marines. Her

my speech, except in reply to his interruptions, and to them the replies were conflours.

pation in Kentucky, and that I did not believe they tion, however, will be stopped so far as our people

when he stated that he had been mistaken in the as to the result. length of my speech. It is true that I did say to nim in a jesting manner that from his impatience supposed he thought I had spoken for hours.— Mr. Clay was no candidate, and it was not his place to interrupt me. If Mr. Burnam wanted to speak, why could be not have named it before the stances, which are thus detailed in an advertisespeaking commenced? Why was nothing said to ment put out by his relatives: other candidates on this subject? What freat the night above pamed provocation was there in this reply of mine to City I had been interrupted and mistreated in various ways by him during my speech of an hour and an half, and after the close of the speech; and in two publications this reply is all that is specified which

Clay thought personally exceptionable. It is a fact that Mr. Clay never was interrupted or mistreated in any speech he made in Madison in favor of Emancipation, nor was he or any other

part of the State, so fer as I ever heard. But Mr. Clay seems to think it necessary to re-concile the Northern Adolitionists to his use of arms and the shedding of blood. In his last letter he discourses thus :

"Now as to the propriety of carrying weapons. If I had not carried weapons, I would long since have been beyond the reach of praise or blame. · · · How then can you ask me to go unarmed and yet manfully vindicate those doctrines which every where here have been denounced with leath; what good would it do to the cause which I advocate to add myself to the long list of tame

"It is true that so soon as I looked the silly pracny character and the character of my deceased tice of duelling in the face, I trampled it under foot; but, sir, do you see no difference between self-defence and the barbarous, criminal, and pue-"There is not one of these men who has the

Kentucky and the Western country, he appeals to remotest idea of becoming a martyr to slavery. a particular portion of the Northern people for To such men a bowie knife in the hands of a de-I will first quote and notice what Clay has said about me-thus: "My friends here have thought magnanimity of the people! Well I did. Did they people shew any? No sir.

What a base

inte me. My misfortune in the assassination of in favor of emancipation "everywhere is denoun-

magnanimity, and who Mr. Clay says he has tried, ney's fortune in the latter country.

a conspiracy on the part of my sons and myselt and others is again brought forward. This charge is lieved that Claywas cut in the affray with his own knife, and he has repeatedly said the same thing.

RICHMOND, Ky., Sept. 8, 1849.

The Hungarian Lenders - Letters of Kossuth. In the same letter speaking of the debate the day among the Hungarian leaders, and that they had

With these admissions over his own signature am enabled to give you some few extracts from

here there is an admission by Clay that although all had ended courteously the evening before, he had in coming to a muster, within half a mile of his own house, brought not only the Bowie knife that he usually carried with him, "but other more efficient wenpons," a carpet bag of pistols, a traveling arsenal!

Did any body molest him when he came back until he by conduct toward me in various ways and several times repeated provoked it? Many of

The Cuban Expedition.

city, has, for the present at least, been broken up. fat has been skimmed, instead of water. The parties concerned in it have declared their

The Sea Gull still lies at anchor under the bows of the North Carolina, and is in charge of Passed Midshipman Spicer and a guard of marines. Her cargo, which consists of muskets, ammunition, occ., is to be forthwith taken out, and her owners promise to give bonds that she shall not be employed in any itlegal expedition.

The steamship New Orleans also lays at the head or water to your taste.

deny.

In Clay's last letter he says, "I am lashed for has on board a very large quantity of coal and wa-"an hour and a half in a speech of most virulent ter, and also many barrels of bread and beans.—
"character, with the most false and dishonorable time of the most false and dishonorable imputations. I am refused to be told whether or "not I shall have an opportunity to reply."

How disingenuous. Mr. Clay never expressed a desire to speak; on the contrary he says in his first letter, that he had determined not to speak on that day. Not an allueion was made to him in my speech, except in reply to his interventions.

The florida has not been seized.

The Florida has not been seized.

The Florida has not been seized. A Washington letter in the New York Tribune

concurred in the sentiments contained in Carri- are concerned. The constitutional duty of the son's resolutions. I stated further, that I believe President is clear and undoubted. If the Cubens Mr. Burnam the Emancipation candidate was as wish to be released from the bondage of the despo-Mr. Clay complains of the reply I made to him themselves. There can be scarcely two opinions tism under which they live they must atrike for

peared from the neighborhood of Lexington, on

On the night above named he reached has about 8 o'clock, having left the residence of one of the neighbors, Thomas Hayes. After conversing about an hour with McCann, he retired to his room above stairs, taking with him a newly lightandle. The next morning McCann sent for in to come to breakfast-word came back that he was not in his room. McCann then went to room and found the bed not pressed-the candle, from its appearance, did not burn long, the wick having turned down and melted away about haif the candle, and went out. The hat which he wore home was found locked up in his trunk, and other hats which he had wore left in the room. Very early the next morning, his horse was seen grazing on the road leading from Athens to Paris, bout 6 miles from the former place and about one nile from Chilesburg, near General Darnaby's.— The horse reached home in the morning without

ddle or bridle. \$500 will be given for his body, and if murdered, \$500 for the conviction of the murderer or

### Later from New Orleans-Steamer Collapsed-The Round Island Expedition, &c. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4, 1849.

On Sunday last the steamer Leonora collapsed a flue on Lake Ponchartraine, near the city, by which a fireman was killed, and two others badly

Much excitement exists there in regard to the conduct of the commanders of the United States vessels, towards the persons encamped on Round The proclamation issued and threats made by commanders Fulton and Randolph are consid

by the principal newspapers here altogether ille-The officers of the Round Island expedition have applied to the legal authorities at Pascagou-ia to have the United States officers arrested for

asen, and on introducing the speech of Patrick Henry much excitement prevailed among his hear-South Carolina to the Union is older than the Wilmot Proviso. The reason is kindly of the Wilmot Proviso and the God of Hosts is all that is left to the Wilmot Proviso and the God of Hosts is all that is left to the Wilmot Proviso and the God of Hosts is all that is left to the Wilmot Proviso and the God of Hosts is all that is left to the Wilmot Proviso and the God of Hosts is all that is left to the Wilmot Proviso and the God of Hosts is all that is left to the Wilmot Proviso and the God of Hosts is

Sowing Grass SEED .- The latter part of

causes:

Kossuth's letters will not be published, but I part of September, and even early in October; but generally there is a risk in sowing it so late; yet the risk should be considered merely in the

wheaten roll, or loaf, into slices, toast them on both sides, and boil in a quart of water, until the whole forms a jelly, adding more water if required; then strain, and flavor with one pound The New York Courier, of Monday, says that of white sugar, four ounces of red wine, and the expedition for the invasion of Cuba, from that may also be made with broin from which the

The parties concerned in it have declared their purpose of abandoning it entirely, as they are convinced the course they have pursued has been illegal and unjustifiable. The Courier goes on to say—

The Sea Gull still lies at anchor under the bows of the North Carolina, and is in charge of Passed

RICE JELLY.-Take of rice three spoonfuls boil in water, add ten sweet and bitter almends and sugar to your liking, make into an emul-sion, and flavor with cinnamon of orange flowEDITORS.

We send, occasionally, a number of the Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

### Notice.

We shall, in future, discentinue sending the Examiner to subscribers after the expiration o the time for which their subscriptions pay, unless otherwise instructed.

### Typographical Errors.

We admit that printers have their own share of troubles with almost illegible manuscripts .- and actions, as much as is the case in common When one is busily engaged in his labor, to be obliged to stop and guess and puzzle his brains portment, and obey the general rules of the over a word-or rather over some indefinite, quizzical-looking marks, which stand in the ing, going to bed, and the like. They must quizzical-looking marks, which stand in the work regularly ancesteadily while they are emplace in which a word ought to be—is certainly ployed, and obey the rules of the shop. They a very great trial to human patience. But have no claim to permanence of employment, printers often take a rich revenge. Our regular and may be dismissed at any time, whenever avocations do not permit us at all times to correct the proof of our artices, and we are sometimes astonished and often amused at what we their wages are graduated by a scale of prices, are made to say. We say nothing of the "bad so that each one working by piece-work is paid grammar" which is sometimes put into our articles-to that we have become insensible. The use of nominatives in the plural before verbs in of the department,-the cost of their board, the singular, is so plural in character that we however, not included. This third of the prohave ceased to regard it as singular. But sometimes more important blunders are made. In the whole year; so that he who has worked inan article translated from the French on the dustriously, and earned one hundred dollars in er amount of real good can be done with the subject of Lamartine's alleged madness, the wages, receives twice as much as one who has poet was represented as eating songs and tunes out of a dish! In our last number we intended to say, "The next man that comes forward to and has the responsibility of the management of defend slavery from the Bible, will have his the shop; this is in addition to a small salary mouth filled with high-sounding words about paid him. slavery in the abstract; but we assure mankind | ing the interest on the capital invested. in general, and every individual in particular, that he will have nothing to say in regard to this matter"-that is, marriage among slaves. The printer made us say that we "will have nothing tive for promoting industry and economy, but to say" &c. If this expresses any meaning at a right to protest against any waste of time or all, it is not the one that we intended.

#### Shall the Discussion go on?

By all means. Discussion is all that is need ed to secure the final triumph of Emancipation. "Discussion all that is needed," exclaims one, "why I thought that action was needed." Well, dear sir, discussion is action, and a mos powerful kind of action. It is the action of which slavery has most occasion to dread, and Emancipation most occasion to desire. The friends of slavery are wise in frowning upon discussion. They know full well that the only safety of their beloved institution is in mental inaction and moral lethargy. Keep men from thinking and talking about slavery and its pre- but in dilligence; the amount of sales has consence may not disturb them, but let them begin stantly increased, from a few hundred dollars to examine the subject and at once they become the first year to about thirteen thousand the bear examination. The patriot, whose heart number of workmen and women was twenty glows with love of liberty, finds it hard to re- eight. The aggregate of wages paid them in concile republicanism with slavery. It seems cash was two thousand and seventy-nine dolto him somewhat strange for a man who loves an aggregate of four hundred and nine dellars his own freedom dearly, to hold other men in and twenty-eight cents, being upon an average bondage, and he cannot quite satisfy himself one hundred and thirty-six dollars and fortythat a nation can take pride in its consistency, to pay their board, say eight dollars a month. which waves with its right hand the banner of they would have had thirty-six dollars each to freedom over every foreign nation struggling furnish themselves with clothing. Four earned for its rights, and with its left hand waves the three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and dark flag of slavery over three millions within forty-three cents, which would about pay their its own borders. "Freedom abroad," "slavery the rest earned only from thirty to sixty dollars at home," are singular mottoes to be inscribed apiece, and of course they could have done on a nation's standard.

conscience and the Word of God, finds it hard to reconcile Christianity with slavery. That very plain, yet very comprehensive rule about 'doing unto others as he would have them do unto him' troubles him not a little. He cannot easily convince himself that the negroes are beyond the reach of that golden rule, and he is very sure that, if he were in their place, he should not understand that rule as requiring him to be kept in bondage, ignorance and degradation. Thus class after class of men become dissatisfied with slavery as soon as they are led to examine it fairly. They see that it will not bear examination; that the more deeply it is probed the more unsound it proves. It was well said by a pro-slavery man, formerly of Lexington, now a resident of Louisville, when talking just before the election with an Emancipationist, "I will not discuss the matter with you; we pro-slavery folks have to go it blind.', Let there be general and thorough discussion and men will not be able "to go it blind," and not being able "to go it bl ind," they will be very apt not "to go it" at all. Let the subject be discussed, and men will think rightly come to work in the shop, rather than have and feel rightly, and thus thinking and feeling them board and lodge in the institution. It they will be at no loss in acting rightly. Right blind, to keep ever in view the fact that they are action follows right thinking as surely as night to become members of general society, and not follows the day.

The religious man, who aims to be guided by

The discussion then must go on. The only enemy to be really feared by the friends of upon it steadily, constantly, thoroughly, the subject must be pressed home. Not a week magnitude and importance, and of their duty in ber at Naples, both of which are marked by the building a durable and commodious House of the ballot system, there would be no tempta-

Herein, as it seems to us, lies the great work and no steady employment is provided. They for the Emancipationists of Kentucky at the present time. What may be their duty hereafter, time will show, but their duty, here and now, evidently is to ensure a thorough and con-desirable and unlovely spirit pervades that com-munity. All the moral disadvantages arising lifee. is before the public mind. One great point has thus been gained. The second point is to keep moral atmosphere is most unpropitious to the it before the public mind. Let it not be withdrawn from sight for a single instant. Let it be invested with a kind of omnipresence, that it they are unamiable and unhappy. These very may meet men at home and abroad, in the pla- persons, if scattered about in the country, and ces of pleasure and and the places of business, by night and by day, at all times and every-

This great end can be gained, readily gained. One thing only is needed, co-operation. Let the friends of Emancipation throughout the State that plan be cordially adopted. Doubtless, also, strengthen, not to lessen, the social affections. Cut off in so great a degree from communion the great majority would unite in designating with the external world, the blind are inclined let the organ be published, and let the friends in some direction, in order to compensate for

Massachusette Asylum for the Blind.

rector of this admirable institution. Truly fortunate is the Massachusetts Asylum in having vigor and activity of mind, and whose benevoleace is guided by far-seeing, practical wisdom. This report principally relates to the work de. perlment, a very interesting part of the institution. The plan upon which this department is conducted is the following :-

"The institution owns the capital, provides board and lodging for most of the workmen, and has the supervision and direction. All the expenses, for stock, the rent of the

shop in the city, the salaries of the masterworkman, clerk, salesman, and for everything connected immediately with the department, are paid out of the proceeds of the sales. No money has been drawn from the general treasury, or paid into it on account of the depart-

The workmen are masters of their own time workshops. The conditions of their engagement are, that they maintain a good moral ce house with regard to the hours of rising, work-

They receive their board and lodging; and according to his real earnings. Besides this, they receive one third of the net proceeds of the year's work over and above the actual expenses ceeds is divided among them in proportion to the amount of wages earned by each one during

earned only tifty deliars.

Another third of the profits is paid to one of their number who nots as agent and salesman,

The other third is reserved as a fund for pay-By this arrangement the agent and each workman, become in a manner partners in the concern, and have a direct interest in its general success. They have not only a personal mo stock by any of their number, and to complain if his work is done in a slovenly and unfaithful unworthy; for they know that such a fellow-

workman is not only doing harm to the craft, but lessening their own gains. The sum to be civided the last year was small ndeed, being only three hundred and sixtythree dollars, and eighty-seven cents; but stil it was enough to show the operation of the principle, and prove it to be good. The more he sum to be divided can be increased, and the men's minds and hearts, and that is the action greater proportion each one shall receive, the more will its good effects be felt.

The following brief statements present an en

the department " The work-shop has been in existence as seperate department about six years. The workmen have steadily improved, not only in skill, They see that the subject will not fits have increased. Hering the last year, the lars and sixty two cents; three of them received board, but leave nothing for clothing; while little or nothing by themselves."

> It is truly gratifying to know that so interesting a class of our fellow-beings, as the blind. who a few years since were regarded as neces sarily doomed to lives of dependance, can thus

The greater portion of the report is devoted to a discussion of the question, whether the persons who are engaged in the work department shall be boarded and lodged in one great establishment, thus forming a community by themselves, or shall be boarded in private families "where they would keep up social relations with port of his opinion is presented in the following passage with great clearness and power, a passage well worthy of the attention of all thinking men, of all who are interested in the benevolent movements of the day "But we are dealing now only with the gene-

of a society of blind persons. Such societies must have a tendency to increase in the individual members some of the evils and disadvantages growing out of their infirmity. The cor-Emancipation is indifference. Men must think rectness of these general considerations seems upon the subject, and to ensure their thinking to me to be maintained by the history and actual condition of the great Asylums for the no less than by genuine kindness and benevoblind in Europe. There is the Quinze Vingt, or Asylum for fifteen score of blind persons in should pass without their being reminded of its Paris, and the asylum for about the same num- in the hands of the managers "the means of worst features of such establishments. The inmates are adults; they are not obliged to work, associate but little with seeing persons; they have few relations and sympathies with the world; they form an unnatural community of infirm persons; and consequently a most unfrom blindness are increased and multiplied in their midst to a deplorable extent; and the growth of generous and manly virtue. The inmates are clannish to the last degree; they are suspicious almost to defiance, of seeing persons; living with different families, here one and there one, would strive to adapt themselves as nearly as possible to their condition as members of a society of seeing persons; they would daily receive and return marks of sympathy and love; each would in some degree compensate to society for the want of power as a working mem-Emancipationists work together, and they will ber, by the lesson of resignation to suffering not work in vain. But to enable them to work which he would teach; they would be, as we unitedly and efficiently, organisation is impera-

advice, if it were proper for us to advise, to the ing to become blinder.

It is true, that the habits of industry, which

ject, and let the result of their conference be the most intelligent young blind persons who known." Thus in a short time the friends of have been brought up in public institutions, to Emancipation would have a full understanding say whether they would not feel great dislike, and cared for under its roof during their ab of their respective purposes, wishes and feelings.

Doubtiess their great majority would unite in re
of their respective purposes, wishes and feelings.

That they should do so is clear from a consideration of the psygain for them elsewhere. The limited means commending some one plan of action. Let chological effects of blindness, which are to at the command of the Society required in their the proper place for the publication of the organ. nestle more closely to the bosom of humanity. sand people, an average in the coldest part of Kentucky: Whatever place that may be, Lexington, Frank-fort, Danville, Bowling-Green, Louisville, there the attempt of nature to develope herself strongly throughout the State by liberal contributions being suppressed in others. Possessing the from the intense cold. They were the instruand personal effort place means in the hands of great instrument of human intercourse, speech, ment of distributing coal during the depth of they seek to commune more closely with other hearts,—not only more closely than do the deaf mutes, but more even than people culation commensurate with its ability.

The London the revolution is an average of three hundred persons of the deaf mutes, but more even than people with their senses; their affections and their was sold by it at one-third of the usual price, a annihilated."

We have read with great interest the seventherefore it is that their companionship should the reach of the poor, prevented in those to be with those whom it is most desirable for whom it was given, the loss of that self-respect

These remarks, of course, are applicable adults, for as Dr. Howe well says "during the such a man as Dr. Howe at its head, a man of period of childhood and early youth, the advantages to be gained by teaching blind children in classes, the confidence and the hardihood which are acquired by natural emulation, the mutual instruction, and other considerations too common to dwell apon,-all these things outweigh the necessary evils attendant upon large boarding schools; but with men and women this i

In accordance with these views Dr. Howe, proposes "that a large and commodious work-shop be built, the cost of which would be ten thousand dollars, besides the land which could be given by the Institution. The cost of the building, it appears to me, should be paid by the State, since all parts of the State will be benefited by this provision for a class of persons many of whom would otherwise come upon the

public for a support. There should be, besides, a fund, the interest of which will be enough to pay the rent of a salesroom in the city, the salaries of a salesman, clerk, and overseer of work. All the rest of the expenses of the establishment should be charged to the workmen, and the profit should be divided among them in fair proportion. should be paid out in the shape of wages for their work, to each according to his industry

Aid should be given to them in this way, rather than in the shape of board and lodging, which seems to renew, with every meal, a sense of its source and of their obligation."

The good results which would flow from such an establishment are thus briefly but happily

"In the way thus pointed out, and at an expense of less than three thousand dollars, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty blind people might be kept industrously at work, and enabled to earn, wholly or in great part, their own livelihood. It is difficult to imagine how a greatsame means. It would be doing better even than to feed the hungry and clothe the naked; as it would enable them to feed and clothe themselves. Benificence, thus guided by wisdom, would have almost a miraculous effect. It would give to a little money the power of great riches; t would so multiply twenty dollars as to make this sum suffice to feed, and clothe, and gladden, for a whole year, a man, who, without it, would be sitting idly in his darkness, and eating the bitter bread of alms."

Throughout this seventeenth report as well as through all the preceding reports striking thoughts are strewn broadcast which render it as interesting as it is valuable. The hint thrown out in this passage may be of as much impmanner, or if his character and deportment are ortance to many seeing, as to any blind persons: "The blind youth needs, as much as any other go out and buffet the world; to wrestle with difficulties, to get strength and courage by long and varied exercise of his faculties. After learning his craft in the institution, he needs to have "wander-year." The experience of our school, limited as it is to fifteen years, teaches us a valuable lesson in this respect. Several young men having finished their course of instruction, hung about the Institution, halfleaning upon it for aid, -- longing to go forth into the world, yet fearing to do so, -- venturing somecouraging picture of the condition and results of times a few steps, like'a toddling infant leaving its mother's knee, and then hurrying back; but when at last they were obliged to go,-when they struck out as it were, boldly, to swim or ink alone,-then they succeeded. sons now tell us that they never felt true selfrespect and self-reliance, until they had thus struggled; and that while dependant upon much worth in the world.'

And we would commend to the consideration of all managers of benevolent institutions these instances we fear are susceptible of just applica-

keep them in leading strings, when they ought and the votes polled by ballot. to go alone; they distort the character by stintmale, especially in Europe. rules and regulations without the exercise of any thought or discretion.

The inmates, therefore, are sometimes the victims of a charitable tyranny, and are subjected to an absolute despotism of benevolence. They must do everything in a particular way, for the time being, who, with well-meant but ill-judged officiousness, wish to do even their thinking for them. They must lie down, get up, sit, stand, march, eat and drink, by rule and measure. Even their devotions are of a prescribed form, and their communion with their decided upon by the committee; they must say grace over viands, though they may happen to 'bountiful repast," though they may feel not give if given orally.' half filled. The consequence of all this is apt to hearts in which they were sown, whereas pered with discerning love."

Philadelphia Society for the Employment and Instruction of the Poor.

Through the kindness of some friend we that their vote would tell on them and they have been furnished with the second annual Re- would be branded with inconsistency. It folport of this useful Society.

The operations of this Society seem to have Industry," the corner stone was laid on the tion to BUY, and no chance to SELL. 16th of September, 1848, and in less than four throughout the State may take open ground months a home was ready "for the reception of upon this subject, and demand the adoption of the poor and friendless." The diversified purposes of the Society are manifested in the various uses made of different parts of the ed-

"The fourth story was divided into lodging apartments for the homeless. The third floor marble bathing-tubs, the purchase of which the voters in Kentucky are favorably inclined free of rent to the Moyamensing Soup Soci-

The usefulness of the Society is indicated

"The season was more, than ordinarily intively demanded. It is not for us to dictate. - persons striving to live among seeing men and crowds of the poor and friendless. The wretchlement. Want and cold drove to the House lihood by picking rags, or searching for offal in interchange opinions freely in regard to the great asylums just referred to, but they would was to save them from starvation. The ill-clad, unt prevent the growth of many of them. best mode of securing a discussion of the subI would appeal with the utmost confidence to crifting snow, came for coal and clothing. gain for them elsewhere. The limited means disposition very careful discrimination. From the first of January to the first of April, the Board afforded employment to over two thouthe season of forty persons daily, all of whom it may be said were in extreme want. They furnished with clothing about eight hundred families, the members of which were suffering

sympathies are all more deep and active; and trifling cost, which while it placed fuel within

Perhaps, when to the facts we have recorded we add, that an average of over two thousand suffering people crowded daily to the doors of the Soup Society, a slight estimate may be formed of the extent of the field that lies open to the labors of the charitable good." All honor and success to such wise and truly

Christian agencies of good. Voting by Ballot.

We are glad to see the press of Kentucky so general in their advocacy of this salutary measure. Of the papers that have spoken out on the subject one only-the "Glasgow Reveille"has taken ground against the ballot. The following articles show the spirit in which this reform in our system of voting is advocated: From the Democratic Banner.

The Ballot System.

In a short time the convention will be in ses-There are many changes in the Constiwhich should be made. The viva voce It has been productive of a vast deal of corruption, and an incalculable amount of bloodshed, to say nothing of riots and ill will enge y it-nor yet the restraints upon the fre cise of suffrage. We have witnessed for years the operation of both systems, a no hesitancy in giving a decided prefer the ballot system. About the only ar we have ever heard in favor of the vi plan, is, that it is a more "independent voting." This is mere assertion-no ar can be presented to prove its truth. It too, that frauds may be practised upon cannot read. Those two are theonly ob urged to the ballot system. Now and fraud may be practised on an illiterate say one inten thoasand, and not a greate ber than this. It is known to all who h nessed the operation of the ballot system, that such voters as cannot read, have reliable friends to whom they submit their tickets before depositing them in the ballot-box, and hence it is next to impossible to play off a deception of that kind. As to the independence of the thing, we cannot see the force of the declaration. We have seen voters dodging about the polls for half a day, watching an opportunity to vote in who might be watching them, being actually afraid to vote in the presence of either of them and we have seen them fail of voting at that poll, and go to another in order to vote their sentiments, and save the good will of individuals to whom they might, perhaps, be under obothers fail to vote at all, because they desired to rote one way, and their interest led them to vote another. We have seen individuals turn from the polls and be knocked down within ten feet of the place of voting merely on account of the votes they gave, and a general riot follow. We have known lives to be lost in these rows at elections, in great numbers. We have known votes to be bought and sold in closely contested elections-and very frequently heard of such foul transactions. We have known the result of elections changed by means the most corrupt. All these things have been done, and are chargeable to the viva voce system of vo

We have a case directly in point. The deputy jailor at Lagrange, in Oldham county, was missed from his post for the publicly avowed reason that he voted in a closely contested elec tion, contrary to the will of his employer. Had of tens of thousands more who vote the will of their employers as mechanically as they perform the labor pertaining to their vocations.

It is said, with how much truth we shall not remarks which, caustic as they are, in too many say, that in the contest for the convention in Daviess county, Triplett's majority is 26, and that each of the 26 votes cost him \$15. If this be true, how corrupt!! It is said, and we have "It is a common error in the administration no doubt truly, that Lecompte and Nuttall, of public charitable institutions to treat the in- candidates for the convention in Henry county, mates like children, though they be adults, and made capital out of Dr. Lane's natural vote and to govern them too much. Such is the charm thereby defeated him in his election, and cheated of exercise of irresponsible power, that even pa- the democratic party out of a member to Conrents often utterly overlook the natural desire gress. By a corrupt system of trading votes, and right which children feel of gradually de- they cut down the democratic majority from veloping the individuality of character by more about 400 to 184. Nothing of this would have and more of self guidance and control; they happened had the election been held in one day

We are in favor of the ballot system of voing its growth in the natural direction. This ting on the ground that it is less liable to fraud, same love of power often manifests itself very less liable to produce ill-blood, rows, riots, and plainly in the administration of charitable in bloodshed-not so destructive of social order and stitutions by boards of managers, male or fe- good neighborhood, and because we regard it Jealous of their | decidedly the most independent and safe way of have the means of self-support, and of the happi- power, they do not depute it to those in the im- bestowing suffrage. It will be found that when mediate management of the house; indeed they there are ten or a dozen candidates to vote for at rarely choose persons, who will simply enforce an election, the votes could not be polled in a day if taken viva voce, whereas there would be no difficulty in taking the ballots.

The Glasgow Reveille in opposition to the ballot system says:

"There are those who have avowed and known temptation, and vote directly in opposition to their known sentiments if the vote is given viva voce. But if given by ballot, it will be unknown to the public, who has voted for and who against certain candidates, and this fact of the concealment of the vote would induce many "votes to be given by the thoughtless" very different perhaps, (if they are disposed to yield be unsavory to them, and return thanks for a to strong temptations) from the vote they would

This sentiment forms the whole opposition to be a clannish spirit, a defiant disposition, rest. a change in the system. The quarter from be a clannish spirit, a defiant disposition, rest-lessness and discontent. The seeds of charity whence it comes is quite conclusive on that sub-lessness and discontent. The seeds of charity whence it comes is quite conclusive on that sub-lessness and discontent. Save the editor, man set on the known the fault is often attributed to the ungrateful principles, and have not courage to change while they are required to vote viva voce-but haps it it is partly because they were not plant- if permitted to vote by ballot they would vote differently. This is abundantly true.-We have no doubt but that there are hundreds in 14th August, 1849-present Quarles, Dillard, every county of the State who have uniformly acted and voted with the whig party for years who would vote differently only for the reason lows then, that pride of consistency prevails had been tendered to them, and by them acceptover a sense of right. The conclusion of the ed for the reasons given in the resignation itself: editor, that the voter is any more accessible to which resignation is in the words and figures been characterised by promptness and efficiency the corrupt politician is nonsense. If a voter following: is in the market, and it is known that his vote lence. A system of collections having placed might change the result, a high price will be paid for it. But while the state of the polls is unknown, as it must be until the close, under

the ballot system.

## Voting By Ballet

Among the very many changes which are proposed to be made in the Constitution, the mittee, and confirm the same. osal to substitute the system of voting by ballot for the present mode of casting votes, is served for a ragged school: the second as a workroom for the poor in the employ of the Societion. It is a change which peace and morality

we tender to him our cordial thanks for the able manner
in which he has discha ged his official deties, and offer
him our warmest wishes for his future happiness and
Any man ten degrees above ridery was stated in the last report of the Board, ac- By some it is much protested against, but the commodated the Moyamensing Free Dispensa- principal objection that we have seen urged ry. A small frame tenement that stood upon against it is, that ballot-voting is not indepenthe Society's lot, was also fitted up and given dent enough; that votes should be cast fearlessly and openly. Persons who are so very anxious that every one should know for whom they cast their votes, would not be more restrained under the system of voting by ballot in the following simple, unostentatious state- than they are under the present mode. They could make their sentiments and the name of the man whom they support as public as they please, but we believe that a majority of the voters of this Commonwealth would very much We can only suggest, and our suggestion, our as men, whereas, now they are blind men strived occupants of narrow courts, the dwellers in by ballot, and retire to their homes or business, last week.) In this "informal meeting" there without subjecting themselves to the taunts and was "but one opinion," and this was favorable would be, "organise at once; let no time be lost; ment for the blind in this country, will tend to cut off by the freezing weather that set in with and who are to be found at every place of voting, who happens to differ with them in opinion, let the Emancipationists of every county meet, counteract many of the evils existing in the the northern winds, begged for the labor that and who are to be found at every place of voting, and without making themselves liable to receive the insulting insinuations, questionings,&c., of every demagogue and upstart politician of the opposite party for months after the election is over. We say then, let us have this change, which, while it will not prevent the noisy clamorer for "singing out" votes, from letting the world know, therefore, that the world know his principles, will protect the quiet, peaceable citizen from insult and perhaps any other reasons for the acceptance of Dr.

Let all the world know, therefore, that the belong. It does not become you to speak thus at republican truth by making the homestead of a party to which Dr. Malcom (your former touch, no juggle can wrest from his wife and children to the control of the c

The Post Master General has ordered discontinuance of the following post offices in Sniders, Washington county.

New Market, Marion county. Line Creek, Pulaski county. Crank's Creek, Harlan county.

The London Times expresses the hope that the revolutionary party in Hungary "has been COMMUNICATIONS.

WINCHESTER, CLARKE Co., KY.,? July 25, 1849. The effect of slavery upon Kentucky is fully evidenced in her own history-and made clearly

apparent by the Auditor's Reports of 1840 and The whole taxable property in 1840 was The whole taxable property in 272,847,696

1848 was Increase in 8 years, -The number of slaves in 1840 was 166,817

Increase in 8 years, -It is therefore apparent that the taxable property in the State between 1840 and 1848 increased over half a million of dollars, and the slaves increased in number over twenty-five thousand-hence the question naturally arises, has the increase of wealth been general throughout the State, and what effect has the increase method of voting has been uniformly acted on in the number of slaves had upon the wealth of since the organisation of the State government. the State? To solve that question my attention was first directed to this, the county of Clarke,

and then to the counties adjacent thereto.

endered	The result of the examination is to be seen						
ee exer-	The res	ult of	the exam	ination is	to be seen		
or many	from the following table:						
ence for	hos sain	Slaves	in 1840.	In 1848.	Increase.		
rgument	Clarke,	30.	4011	4591	580		
va voce	Bourbon,		5797	6472	675		
	Fayette,		10026	10601	575		
	Woodford,		5068	5738	670		
	Jessamine,		3217	3575	358		
	Madison,	dra'- 1.	5027	5726	699		
	Montgome	rv	2601	2986	385		
	Harrison,		2537	2935	398		
voter	Ris On State		38,284	42,624	4,340		
ave wit-	And no	w as t			se counties		

		referred to:	
Counties, As	essment of 184	o. Of 1848.	Decrease.
Clarke,	\$6,820,419	\$6,255,351	\$565,068
Bourbon,	13,238,729	11,344,585	1,884,144
Fayette,	18,172,531	17,255,931	946,600
Woodford,	7,401,523	6,627,830	774,793
Jessamine,	5,300,421	4,811,080	489,341
Madison.	8,244,524	8,026,570	217,954
Montgomer	y, 4,854,505	4,556,466	298,038
Harrison,	5,266,608	4,961,462	305,246
The same of the			AT 401 101

Total decrease of wealth, These eight counties lie adjacent-each one increased her number of slaves more than 350; the total increase in all eight of them was 4,340; being over a sixth of the whole State's increase, in the number of slaves. And yet, notwithstanding the assessment of property in the whole State increased over half a million of dollars, these eight counties decreased in the ralue of their property more than five milions of dollars-and they have nearly one ourth of all the slaves in the State. From the same Auditor's reports, I am ena-

yet increased the value of their property one adiea. You have our 'warmest wishes' for million, three hundred and forty-seven thou- your 'happiness;' and for your 'success,' too. sand, six hundred and sixty-eight dollars. And in any cause in which you may engage, provialso ten counties, where the increase in the number of slaves in any one of them, was not as this shall be called the Georgetown Proviso. the ballot system been in vogue he might have much as 100, and a total of only 429-yet those voted his sentiments and saved his employment. ten counties increase the value of their proptruggled; and that while dependant upon their properties, they never considered themselves as of proscription—to say nothing of the vassalage erty upwards of three and a half million of dol- his place in such a Board?

Campbell,	53	\$665,281.	
Greenup,	1	501,579	
Lewis,	11	152,384	
Russel,	1	28,424	
natza la toal	DAIRO TOL SANO		
	66	\$1,347,668	
Incre	- In		
	ase of Staves. Inc	rease of Assessment	
Pike,	. 0.	\$ 150,227	
Harlan,	1	42,114	
Lawrence,	11	47,635	
Breathitt,	22	. 107,966	
Laurel,	39	13,753	
Grayson,	53	37,390	
Clinton,	53	21,034	
Morgan,	63	47,635	
Butler,	78	141,705	
Kenton,	97	2,955,810	
THE BUILDING SO	-		
	490	22 565 969	

These figures speak for themselves and so plain as to need no argument-the conclusion is irresistible. CHAS. EGINTON.

## Georgetown College Again.

In the Baptist Banner of the 12th inst., we have an account of the official proceedings of the Trustees of Georgetown College, in referand according to the pleasure of their governors principles upon which they act. They have ence to President Malcom's resignation. It is not the independence and courage to yield to fortunate to receive something official from men redound to the credit and the humanity of the first day of the election "without fear, favor or who are disinclined to recognise individual responsibility. We are heartily glad that the "proceedings" of the Trustees have been published; for they show why Dr. Malcom resigned the Presidency of the College. We speak what white man is moved with compassion and even fusion" is heard at the poil, all is quietness and forth from Georgetown to different points in the State, the evident design of which letters is

"At a called meeting of the Board, held at the Baptist Meeting-House, on Tuesday, the Martin, Winston, Thompson, McCalla, Pitts, Campbell, Long, Hatch, Steffee, and Ford, Trustees

The Executive Committee of this Board reported that the resignation of President Malcom

GEORGETOWN, August 9, 1819. To the Brard of Trustres of Georgetown College: DEAR AND HONORED FRIENDS:- I have been made

acquainted with the intense excitement produced by my vote at the election just closed. In order to allay that excitement, so far es it redounds

to the Coil ge, and assured that it can only be done by my separation from the Institution, I do hereby, with the kindest feelings, resign my Presidency of the College, and also my seat in the Board of Trusters.

With sincere affection and e teem, I remain, &c.

HOWARD MALCOM.

Rev. B. Ford, Key, Secretary, &c. BEN. B. FORD. Esq , Secretary, &c.

And the Board having taken the same into consideration, approve of the vote of the Com-Resolved, That in dissolving the connection so long

subsisting between President Malcom and this Board, we tender to him our cordial thanks for the able manner STATE OF KENTUCKY,

I, BEN. B. Fond, Secretary of the Board of Trus tees of Georg town College, do hereb, certify that the foregoing is truly and correctly transcribed from the records of the proceedings of the Board on the lith of August, 1849. Given under my hand,

It will be observed that there were twelve Trustees present at this meeting, and there were "ten or twelve" at the "informal meeting" held "on Thursday morning, the day after the If you are not, when you become an old man Georgetown Herald, on which we commented utation for veracity. llying braggadocia to the President's resignation. After "consultation" at this "informal meeting" three of the ing in a man of your years. Why, sir, there

> Malcom's resignation, than those which the resignation contains. It will not be forgotten that the Board sanctioned the action of the Exto write as you do, but in the end you will inecutive Committee.

But to the "resignation" and its "reasons." It seems to us the President's letter contains three reasons: First-The "intense excitement produced by

Second-His solicitude "to allay that excitement."

the excitement could be allayed only by separation from the Institution."

These are the "reasons" contained in the "resignation" and for these "reasons" it was as follows:

The Georgetown Trustees may say as much as they please about the distinction between official and individual action-the difference be-\$272,250,027 tween requesting and advising-and may even adopt a course which will remind one of the Mechanic's sign, "All manner of twisting and turning done here,"-but they can never convince sensible men that Dr. Malcom's "Emancipation vote" did not lead to his resignation. What else could it be? Is he charged with official unfaithfulness? Is there any allusion to a want of Presidential talent? By no means, The Trustees in their delectable resolution tenviolating the liberty of the press is now der him "cordial thanks for the able manner in ted to the American public; in whose p which he has discharged his official duties."-His "official duties," then, were performed with ability-with so much ability as to demand "cordial thanks" of the Trustees. Now, a plain, honest man would say if Dr. M. was not not call for a prompt verdict of public condem. guilty of official malversation, he ought not to have been "advised to resign the Presidency," and his resignation ought not, when tendered, to have been accepted.

connection so long subsisting between yourself lectual and social condition of the emigran and us, we had no reason to complain of any of your official conduct. You have discharged your duties faithfully. We can say, 'Well done good and faithful servant.' You are entitled to our 'cordial thanks,' and you have 'our warmest wishes for your future happiness.' But, dear sir, while you have acted with the strictest official propriety we must, with breaking hearts, say to you (we whisper it in your private earthe world must not know it, or it will ruin you as we live under a republican form of government) that as an individual you have acted with unpardonable indiscretion in voting at the late election for the man of your choice. You would have been excusable, it is true, in voting as you pleased, if you had pleased to favor the perpetuation of slavery; but in this nineteenth \$5,481,184 century, when European Thrones are fallingcrowns losing their value-and sceptres their symbolic import-while the masses of the people are determined to throw off oppression-how unaccountable it is that you, Dr. M., a citizen of Kentucky, should be in favor of a plan of negro emancipation suggested by a man who has no more claims to the character of a Statesman than Henry Clay, of Ashland. We are a wide-spread and powerful influence has been sorry for the course you have taken, Dr. M.; but your offence is inexpiable, and calls for your half a year we have been informed of the workofficial decapitation. And here is the ignoble ings of this influence in several States and vulgus of Georgetown demanding your remooled to present four counties that, from 1840 to val from your place. We must yield to the 1848, decreased their slaves 66 in number, and spirit of mobocracy. We officially bid you tinues so. ded it be not the cause of Emancipation, and New York Nation. Our subscribers or ou

P. S.-Is it strange that Dr. Dillard resigned tucket, R. I., Springfield, Mass., Cohoes, N.

Messas. Editors:-I notice an article in the Philadelphia. In one instance, that of Mr Baptist Banner of the 12th inst. headed "Unfair- O'Grady, of Cohoes,) the rite ness of Party Politics," and as it is signed 'L.' it | was refused by the clergyman, Mr. Van Reeb. is evidently from the pen of Rev. Mr. La Rue, our travelling agents have been denounced by the junior Editor of that paper. I quote a few clergymen as soon as they arrived, and literally

"The two abolition prints of this city, the Courier and the Examiner, have given circulation to certain false statements, either ignorantly or knowingly, in reference to the Georgetown College. Now, if they have ignorantly given curency to false reports, they will fort in October. Among others the meaner surely have the magnanimity to publish the state. of casting the vote for the different officers of ment of facts in relation to that institution, the Commonwealth. Many are attached to the made by the Editor of the Georgetown Herald. old system of voting viva voce on the ground That party that is sustained and promoted by of its supposed independence and fearlessness false imputations upon the literary institutions In our humble opinion, the ballot system is preof our State, must be a curse to society." So far as the Courier is concerned 1 have

nothing to say, as I am not a subscriber for that riot. The proposed method of ballot voting paper. But, Mr. L, let me ask you if you be- would in a great measure remedy these exils lieve the Examiner to be an abolition print? You know, unless you are very ignorant, that could never know for whom the electer had abolitionists believe the relation of master and cast his vote. Again, it is much more inservant sinful per se. I remember well that a dependent than the viva voce system, -we have piece appeared in the Examiner some time since, whole three days of an election, from the fear of in which one of the editors showed conclusive- displeasing some wealthy, powerful, or overmaster. The case was about this: Suppose a affection." In this manner the true sentiment slave is about to be sold and sent away from his is made known by his vote, and he is entirely wife and children to the South. He goes to uninfluenced by any other than public con some white man and states the facts. The siderations. It is also much more orderly and gives a mortgage on his furniture and other peace-personal friendship remains unbrokenproperty to raise money enough to buy the enemies are not embittered, and the peace of slave, and when the purchase is made, he says ton Union. to make the impression that Dr. M.'s "Emanci- to the slave, you serve me until you make the nation. But to the proceedings, which are as free. I say the Examiner spoke of a case of this kind as praiseworthy-as deserving approbation. How, then, can the editors of the Examiner believe the relation of master and servant sinful per se, and if not, are they abolitionists? Take care, Mr. La Rue, how you ex-

Again, you say that the "Courier and the Ex- throughout the State, will give expression to the aminer have given circulation to certain false prevailing sentiment on this important measure. statements, either ignorantly or knowingly, in reference to Georgetown College."

Will you name the statements? If they are 'certain' you can name them. Now, sir, I have before me all the numbers of the Examiner which contain any reference to President him no protection, nor offers him any encourage Malcom's resignation of the Presidency of ment to regain his former position. On the com-Georgetown College. I deny that the Examin- trary, it treats him worse than a convicted felou, er has made any "false statements." The sub. stance of what the Examiner has said is, that President Malcom "felt compelled by the violent excitement produced by his voting for the emancipation candidate to hand in his resignation." Is not this the fact, Mr. L? Look at Any man ten degrees above idiocy can see from the "official proceedings," that President Mal calculated to rescue from extreme sufering and com's vote led to his resignation. I ask you then, if you mean to say that the Examiner makes a false statement in saying that the excitement produced by his vote caused the President to resign? You will please excuse the plainness with which I write. I feel interested in you because you are comparatively a young

You try in your piece to thrust the Emancipation party, speaking of it as "a curse to society." I have known nothing more unbecoming in a man of your years. Why, sir, there are men in the Emancipation party who have more talent and intelligence than all the editors of the Banner ever had an end to all the editors of the Banner ever had an end to all the editors acred above all crafts in priesthood or governance of the Banner ever had an end to all the editors are the editors and an end to all the editors are the editors and an end to all the editors are the editors and the editors are the editors and the editors are the editors was "by them accepted for the reasons given in the resignation itself."

of the Banner ever had, or ever will have. It does not become you to speak thus of a party to which hoth of our United States? See I have a like the charmels of ages, bind the heart and will in all the charmels of ages, bind the heart and will in all the charmels of ages, bind the heart and will in all the charmels of ages, bind the heart and will in all the charmels of ages, bind the heart and will be the charmels of ages. instructor, I believe) belongs. You may think dren. Until that is done, the revolution will have that it will endear you to the pro-slavery party

you may find yourself bankrupt as to your rep.

jure yourself. CALVINIUS. CF It is stated in the Albany Evening Journal that Dr. Hardenbrook, who was recently tried at Rochester for the murder of Mr. Nott, was married at Sandusky City, Ohio, on the 5th. To those who recollect the circumstances, this fact will create stronger presumption of his guilt than the evi dence submitted at his trial.

Jonathan Burns vesterday killed his wife by shooting her when the was running from him, the ball entering between the shoulders, and coming out below the breast bone, causing her death intended by fifty or sixty men; and if he should be taken, you may expect to hear of the administration of Lynch law. Thirdly—The assurance he had received that stronger presumption of his guilt than the evi dence submitted at his trial.

D. McGee, appeals to

can freedom of so not in these Un But even here it is so pecies of interferen selfish combination, a corporate which, if less summary, is not less

in its attempts to stifle opinion and

is to make it the last, as it is probably th A short statement of the facts in this car

On the 28th of October, 1848, I com the publication of a weekly newspaper in New York, called The Nation, "to be devoted to In land and her emigrants, and the Europe mocracies." From the first number, it has The plain English of the matter is about this: deal with the causes of the degeneracy and de-The Trustees say to Dr. M.—"Sir, during the struction of the Irish in Ireland, with the intel-Irish in America, and with European tions, such as have arisen in France and Ger many, and of late, especially with the Roma-

In relation to Ireland, The Nation was first journal, owned and edited by a Catholic which charged the horrors endured by human nature in that island equally on its cierical politicians and its foreign rulers.

To the emigrants in this country we devoted fixed department, explained by its motto-Educate, that you may be free! them their faults in the plainest language. W. showed that they were "tools" 'units' in political influence, and "the dung instead of "the seed" of the American Cath lic Church. We preached to them "a wise se fishness," "temperance, cleanliness, and frugality;" we exhorted each man to own his own

louse, and his own opinions. In relation to Rome, we advocated the Renni lic. vindicated the Triumvirs, opposed the collection of Peter's Pence, and urged the total separation of the temporal from the spiritus

These were new ideas in our Irish commu v, but many were prepared for their reception We have the satisfaction to know, that in each town, State, and territory, throughout North America, some Irishmen have vanced, and manfully upheld them

But it cannot, ought not to be cone organized to stifle these opinions in their infanev, and to crush The Nation, their organ. For cities, and have endeavored, by remonstrance. and every honest mitigation of language, to conciliate or remove it. It was implacable, and con

In the diocese of Boston, Hartford, N. York Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Toronto, speselves have been denounced, by name or de scription, from the altars, and in other ways be the clergymen of South Boston, Mass., Paw O. Y., Lockport, N. Y., in some of the churches of this city, in St. Patrick's C. Richmond, and other parts of the diocese of "hunted out." This has been going on since the beginning of the year.

There are many and important matters to be settled by the Convention to assemble at Frank case. The old method has been productive of a vast amount of corruption fraud, bloodshed and The demand for corruption funds, to be used in elections, would cease, from the fact that one all seen voters dodging the polls during the the community remains undisturbed - Coping

#### [From the Louisville Courier.] Homestead Exemption.

MR. EDITOR-It is gratifying to know that a por ion of the Kentucky press has already suggested the propriety of incorporating a homestead exemption clause in the Constitution about to be formed at hand, it is to be hoped that the press generally No one, however easy his circumstances may be, is exempt from the reverses of forume. He who to-day enjoys all the comforts of life within his own peaceful home, to-morrow may be dependant for it strips him of house and home, and thus denies him a place whereon to lay his trusbled

To make such provision in the organic law as will secure to the citizen a home, and thus provide against his utter destitution, would seem a be a subject altogether worthy the serious aftertion of the convention shortly to assemble at Frankfort, and to which the good people of heatucky have entrusted their dearest tig

highest interests of the Commonwealth. The policy of the measure here presented, it is believed, cannot well be questioned, since it is pinching want, the man, on whose prosp without at all invading the rights, subverting the interests, or doing mjustice to any one else. By its humane and philanthropic purposes, this measure commends itself forcib and the warmest sympathies of the human heart This most humane measure, so consensal with the spirit of the age and of human progress, is not American legislation. More than half a century ince it was suggested and urged upon the people of this country by one of the founders of American Independence. It was presented in the strongest terms by that great advocate of Republicanism, to whom we are indebted for that glorious manifesto,

been fought in vain. "THOMAS JEFFERSON." HORRID MURDER IN HARRISON COUNTY. - A cor-

espondent of the Lexington Atlas, writing from Claysville, Harrison county, on the 13th inst, says: Jonathan Burns vesterday killed his wife by

N MAYNAU TO HIS MAJESTY eror, that the rebel chief Georgy, rt of his army of 30,000 to 40,000 ed on the 13th inst. unconditional-

dent gives us an account of the preceded Georgey's surrender. Relier report of Georgy having crossed with his army, our correspondent prothat after Georgy's crossing the he 31st ult., both the Austrian and the Generals were at a loss where to find

On the 1st inst.," continues our correspon neral Grabbe received orders to follow plan of operations originally laid down for him, was to pacify the Western Hungarian coun The Russian Marshal states that, after he Nagy Sardor before Debrezin, he de to wait in that city until Georgy, 'who down to the south. Previously to a count of the battle with Nagy Sardor, en, the Marshal remarks that, his ar avoras, he could gain no tidings of the s he found the inhabitants of the country Georgy that he could get no spies. saule, savs Prince Paskiewitsc m whether four equadrons, 18,000 Georgy with his whole army, was at De-The result of the battle is known. Nagy ned and suffered a severe loss. The tes that, what with killed, wounded prisoners who were made, Nagy Sardor following day, have found himself 3,000 men. The 1st division of the ught at Debrezin. It was directed nav our attention in order to give Georgy an ly of escaping. It is said that during the used to the left of Debrezin, and se of the night he was 36 wersts d that city. He is on his way to Grosswaywhere he intends concentrating all his for-

Berlin, Aug. 20 .- The brief and imperfect inlligence of the surrender of Georgy, the Hunga-an General, and his corps, received yesterday, has been fully confirmed by private letters to-day, hough still without details. The following is all own of the event up to this evening: despatch arrived at Vienna on the 17th, bringing lligence of the surrender of Georgy, with 0.000 men and 80 pieces of artillery, to General Haynan, at Villagos, on the 13th; the surrender was without conditions, Georgy and his officers rowing themselves on the mercy of the Emperor. hingos lies to the northeast from Arad. Georgy ad arrived there by a march of 150 German miles, xtending over four weeks, under the greates ficulties and fatigues, and pressed continually What his precise position was hen he surrendered is not known, but it is fair suppose that it must have been a desperate one. the Vienna papers state that he had some days mmander-in-Chief, Paskiewitch, with a view treating for a surrender, but the answer was he was only charged to suppress the insurrection, and could grant no conditions. Georgy was therefore referred to General Haynau, who accepted he surrender, reserving all conditions to the will

eary continued to excite the greatest interest in all From the tenor of letters from Vienna it generally supposed. There had been previous negotiations, but they were kept perfectly secret. Kossuth had made over his powers to Georgy, who need them to put an end to a conflict ch he had for some time despaired. The Vieuna journals of the 18th are full of details

on the submission of Gen Georgey, and the corsome journals, Georgev was invested with the dictatorship, but whether by Kossuth or the Diet is not stated. and e laid down his arms after having sent orders to only to the commanders of the different orps, but also to the commanders of the fortress es still occupied by the insurgent. It is added ding to a letter from Semlin, Dembincording to another version, Georgey, seeing that a rolonged resistance would be vain, summoned other commanders of the Magyar troops and The German Reform says the force of Georges

when he surrendered was only 27,000 men, with Suguns. The Austrian Lloyd's states that it was n an assembly at Neurad, on the 11th, that Georgey, on Kossuth's proposition, was proclaimed dictator, and after long deliberation resolved to All the Austrian journals consider the war in Hungary as definitively at an end, as they do not doubt that all the other corps d'armee will sur tender, and that if there should be any bands o tisans they will soon be put down. The Inde endance of Brussels mentions a report that the Emperor of Russia has put a price on Kossuth' head, the price being 60,000 roubles.

The German papers contain the fullest information concerning Georgey's surrender. It sppears from these papers that the power of M. Koshas been overthrown by an intrigne of the oth-

Our correspondent informs us that M. Kossuth is established his government at Orshova. From which has reached us, it appears that only part, though indeed a large part, of General y's army surrendered, nor is there any rea-believe that the other Hangarian corps will the no terms, which General Georgy has made for himself and his followers. Nevertheless, to all pearance the surrender of so large a part of the the Nicaragua and Venezuela.) forces must eventually prove a death army in Transylvanio was, on the 1st inst., defeat sisted from their attempted arrest. ahlbach and Keussmarkt. or German papers, too, confirm the late news

of the occapation of Grosswardein by Paskiewitch, and the Temesvar by Havnau.

VIENNA, Aug. 17. Haynau's bulletin of the 10th, from Temesvar, 188 to-day been published. It states that after the ttle of Szoreg the pursuit was continued. The insurgents attempted to make a stand at O'Besey were speedily routed by the third army nd the cavalry division, under Wallmoden. Landsturm was completely dispersed, and a great many deserters, principally Imperial troops which had been forced to serve in the ranks of the above 3,000 men. Lieut. Field-Marshal haton. hlick sent a sying corps to Mezohegyes, which took possession of the Imperial establishment, with a stud of 3000 horses, which is established there. As the Commander-in-Chief had been in armed that the defeated Magyars had been reinseed by Vetter's army in the neighborhood of the prison was forced and Mr. Summers taken emesvar, where, confident in the vast number away. A Portuguese soldier was killed in the their troops and 100 cannons, they intended to affray. sk a decisive battle, he advanced on the 9th with aniutine, with the reserve artillery, also went lawards Kis-Becskerek from Lovin, by way of Sillet. The reserve division marched from Peszak by way of Kuez to Hodony and Karany, in order take the enemy on the right flank. As General ayean was aware that the siege of Temesvar ad been raised, side columns were sent from the receka and Fonlak, while the main body of the as a right. me corps took the direction from the Hacs to donestor and Vinga, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat from Temesvar to Arad, and to capire his cannon. (This failed, as Bem retreated

When the third division, Paniutine's Russians, and the cavalry division from Kis-Becskerek, came per. He says: p with the enemy, a battle commenced, which ted till toward evening, although from what arn from private sources the Magyars fought very adiy, depending entirely upon their artillery, and treating whenever the Imperialists attempted to ome to close quartets with them, which explains a passage in the bulletin—"that the infantry did not come into action at all." As at dusk the Austrian commander had satisfied himself that the enemy was in full retreat, he determined to speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry and 16 English miles without refreshment, fought un nightfall with the greatest courage. The reserve division reached the Temesvar-Arad highload in time, not only to capture four 24-pounders, everal ammunition cars, and innumerable bagsize wagons, but to cause unspeakable confusion the enemy's ranks. Lieutenant-Field-Marshal hlick's division took 300 prisoners, and got pos session of a large magazine full of regimentals. The Commander-in-Chief has left the first diision to invest Arad, and concentrated his army at Temesvar, with one advanced guard at Remste, d another close to the river Temes. The Maggars, completely routed, fied in the wildest disor-der towards Lugos, galloping away with their bag-gage wagons, all mixed up together in hopeles-confusion. The enemy's infantry is almost com-pletely dispersed. Dembinsky, Guyon, Kmeti, Vascoi, and Bem, who had arrived at noon on the th, were in the gun factory near Temesvar (which the insurgents themseives destroyed) as late as 9 clock in the evening of the same day, but the Cavalry was too exhausted to attempt any pursuit. Steat heaps of weapons covered the field of bat-

tle, and whole troops of deserters and prisoner were continually brought in. Of the latter Hay-nau took 6,000 from the 9th to the 10th. The city of Temesvar is a complete ruin, and the Comman-der-in-Chief cannot sufficiently praise the enduring courage of the garrison and its commander, Rukowina. 2,400 men died of typhus during the siege, 300 were killed by the enemy's projectiles, 1,400 are in the hospital, and 600 who are also ill have been obliged to remain in their quarters as there is no room for them elsewhere. The fortifications are almost uninjured, excepting three faces of bastions, which are much damaged. The want of horned cattle was so great that the people had been eating horseflesh for 18 days.

I can inform you, from an official source, that Insurgents have withdrawn, partly towards Segered, and partly to Comorn. The Minister of War, Count Gyulai, conducted the operation in person. that Kossuth has established himself, with his Ministers, at Orshova.

VIENNA, Aug. 18 .- It is currently reported that Comorn is given up to the Austrians. Georgey sent orders to Comorn and Peterwardein to surren fallen into the hands of the Imperial troops.

At Hermannstandt a skirmish took place on the

7th inst., in which 300 Russians fell, but General Luders arrived and Bem was then totally defeated; the latter 600 killed and 14 pieces of artillery. From the Vienna and German papers it appears that the Austrian capital is in a state of great excitement at the almost unexpected run of good fortune which has fallen to the share of the limperial arms, and that a variety of rumors are abroad as usual. It was even said that Comern had surrendered, but our correspondent protests that this is wholly unfounded, though it appears that Georgey sent instructions to Klapka advising him to make an early surrender. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of M. Kossuth and of General Bem; but it is thought that they are still

regular campaign in Transylvania is all but ended. Bem states that at the battle of St. Georgey, "the behaviour of the troops did not answer to his ex-pectations," and that he was "extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the foot." And in another part of the preclamation it is stated that the confused shouting during the battle drowned the word of command, and that shouting on service should henceforth be visited with capital punishient; besides that detachments which left the field battle should be subjected to decimation.

There are also accounts of General Hassfort's victory at Reussmark, which occurred previous to his being defeated by Bem at Hermannstadt. Where the fugitive inhabitants of the Batsh are

find shelter, on their return to their province, Heaven knows. We are informed that many of the towns which are marked on the map have ceased to exist. Theresiopel, Zambor, and Baja, he invasion of Baron Jellachich, no less than 30,000 inhabitants, while Zambor and Baja had 10 000 and 12,000 inhabitants.

The inhabitants of the city of Losorz having nurdered some Russian marauders that had been left behind in their place, Gen. Grabbe's troops have plundered the town and burned it to the

ed news, according to which the Hungarians have letter from Sacramento city, dated July 24, contains the following intelligence: s also stated that General Mayerhofer has occudisperse any disorganised bands of Hungarians that might attempt to cross the frontier. This last piece of intelligence acquires a particular significance from the well-known disaffection of the have returned from an exploring tour through the fortress.

From the London Standard of Aug. 24. erai, or confined to the troops under Georgy's The new is unimportant. Many of the deposits of miles. The new is unimportant of the deposits of miles. The fact of the Dictator's surrender is undeniable, and ed; but new discoveries every da this must have such a moral effect upon the whole the army as to render all further attempts to oppose many instances p oved flatteringly successful. the Russo-Austrian troops worse than useless.

LAYER FROM MEXICO. - The New Orleans papers of the 8th publish items of Mexican news received wn his arms with 20,000 men. Ac- them. We select the following paragraphs:

The Trait d'Union states that Great Britain had flered to mediate between the races of Yucatan, who are now waging a war of extermination against each other, and that the subject had been discuseed in several secret sessions of Congress, but the deliberations had not transpired. That journal adds that the origin of this apparently friendly offer on the part of England, is in her hostility to the spread of the Anglo-American race on this contient, and her desire to augment her possessions in the vicinity of Honduras,

The same journal relates that an emeute recent occurred in Mazatlan. An American is stated to have thrown the entire population into trepida tion by rushing through the streets with a loaded revolver in his hand. Efforts were made to arrest im, but they did not succeed. A soldier leveled his gun at him, when the American laid him dead at his feet, by a shot from his pistol. The whole Mexican population then arose with cries of death to the Yankees! The Americans, who are quite numerous at Mazatian, armed themselves to assist their countrymen. After much difficulty, however, the authorities succeeded in calming the turent and restoring order.

The Globo is very much alarmed lest the men Round Island should be destined to land at Tampico, to aid in the establishment of the Sierra Madre republic. It sounds the alarm to the Gov mediately subscribe to the terms, or rather to erament (if reports be true, that 427 men on Round Island are going to invade and conquer the following countries: Cuba, the Sierra Madre, Yucatan,

The Siglo states that some time ago the authori the Hungarian rising. Already does the ties of the town of Paso, in the State of Chihuawant of Georgy's corps make itself felt, for we hua, attempted to arrest three Americans, who we intelligence - and we have now no reason to | were drunk, when their companions, amounting hat Raab is again in the hands of the to over five hundred men, arose en masse and It is also stated that the Hungarian threatened to take the town. The authorities de-

FROM CHINA-Another Difficulty with the Eng tish .- The China Mail, which has been received at New York to the 23d of June, has a great deal to say concering the forcible rescue of Mr. Summers from a prison at Macao, by Capt. Keppel, of appoint a day when the question should be taken H. B. M. ship Meander. The offence of Mr. Summers was that, being a spectator at the pas- Monday, the 9th instant, was the day fixed upon, senyo, Albrechtsflur and Marienfield, but in vain, sage of a sacardotal procession with the Host, he and the election held on that day showed the folpersisted in wearing his hat, though requested by lowing result : the Governor (who sent an orderly with the message) to take it off; whereupon he was arrested and taken to the guard house. It must be borne in mind that to uncover the head in presence of Majority. enemy, came over to the Imperialists. The num- the Hoet is required from all in Catholic countries, prisoners and deserters amounted, on the and that Mr. Summers was the only one with his

From the guard house, it seems, he was traps ferred to the prison, and the matter was referred to the criminal judge. Capt. Keppel demanded his release as a matter of right, and on refusal of this, sent an armed force from his ship, by whom Capt. Hall, of the bark Ocean Bird, discharged his the prison was forced and Mr. Summers taken whole cargo, (three hundred tone) at De Witt &

The Mail blames the Governor for not releasing Eis-Beckskerek. The Russian division under guard house, but blames Capt. Keppel more seguard house, but blames Capt. Keppel more severely for his unlawful action in the matter, espe- ties, but seems to require an earnest expressi Plymouth to see the regatta.

On the whole this is likely to prove a serious business for Captain Keppel, especially as the Governor had offered to release Mr. Summers as a inst division along the two banks of the Maros to favor to Captain K., who insisted on demanding it

> Mar Another Abduction case it is said is now occupying the attention of the Secretary of State, the particulars of which have been furnished by an annoymous correspondent to a Baltimore pa perilled his life many times in this country, fight-

"In the year 1832, the friendly aid of the Government of the United States was asked by the King of Holland, through the Minister, resident at Washington, to facilitate the recovery of the jewels belonging to the Princess of Orange, which had been stolen, and were supposed to have been conveyed to the United States. These jewels were valued at a million of dollars. The Prince of Orange was accused by the public voice as being the thief who had robbed the Princess of her jew-Teach Temesvar the same evening, and according-If set off in person at the head of four squadrous and a few battalions for the fortress. The enthusiasm with which he was received by the inhabitants of the was received by the inhabitants of the was received by the inhabitants of the was the was received by the inhabitants of the was son, the Prince; and it was this that induced the days from Callao-13 passengers and \$615,000 in son, the Prince; and it was this that induced the days from Catalo-13 passengers and coin, the passengers and coin, the passengers and coin, the prince; and it was this that induced the days from Catalo-13 passengers and coin, the passengers are considered in the passengers and coin, the passengers are considered in the passengers are conside a lawyer of New York, who had been premised American barque Anahuac, from New York-coal self devotion of his troops, who, after a march of \$20,000 reward, succeeded in arresting the thief and provisions for American steamers, and 10 pasand recovering the jewels; but no sconer were they sengers for California. recovered than these promises were broken, and he was told by the Minister of the King of Holland that \$10,000 out of the \$20,000 offered to him had

> him in Holland." It is asserted that this affair has been heretofore represented to our Minister at the Hague, but that he strangely neglected or refused to present it to the King, lest it might render him unpopular at the Court. Thus the matter rested until recently, when it was presented to the consideration of the present Secretary of State, who, it is said, is investigating the subject, with a view to take action

been paid to certain persons for having forcibly

abducted the thief from New York, and delivered

THE CROPS.—The crops of this county, both cotton and corn, promise a pretty fuir yield. The corn crop particularly is very good.

Holly Springs (Miss.) Gazette.

Lutest from California DETAILS OF THE EMPIRE'S NEWS. We condense the following from the New York

papers of the 13th: The Empire City left Chagres on the 1st of September and Jamaica the 5th. The following is a memorandum of the ought by the Empire City. Among the passengers in the Empire City are

constitutions much impared The Alta California of August 2, "for the steamer," is mainly filled with an account of an attack, by an armed party of Americans, on the 16th of July, upon the Chilians and other foreigners in on record, as a contribution to the history of the the Imperialists are again in Raab, and that the San Francisco, with the consequent proceedings of the citizens. The attack appears to have been unprovoked and very savage; and the assailants were a large number of turbulent and lawless fel-P. S. I have just learned from good authority, lows, who had organized themselves for mischief

A meeting of citizens was called in the after noon and attended by about 230, who formed them-Kossuth's wife and farmily, it is said, have a into the hands of the Imperial troops.

Regulators. Seventeen were in custody by sun down, who were placed on board the U. S. ship Warten for safe keeping. The leader of the gang was among them, named Roberts.

On Tuesday, July 17, a grand jury was organized for the occasion, and soon brought in an indictment against the prisoners, charging them with has been able to come up with the enemy's rear conspiracy, riot, robbery and assault with intent

The trial is reported at length, occupying many columns, in which are given the testimony, the speeches of counsel, &c., &c.
Finally Samuel Roberts was found guilty on ail

at Otshova, or perhaps at Wallachia.

From a proclamation of General Bem, dated from Schassburg of the 25th uit, it appears that the regular campaign in Transluting in the charges except that of conspiracy.

John Curley, David Gale, John F. Barker, Wm. Mickle, Augustus S. St. John, James H. Harrison, and George Batchelder, were found with the charges except that of conspiracy. and Cyrus Leatherby were acquitted.

From the Mines. The accounts from the various scenes of operaontinued to increase, and new diggings were astantly entered upon as the old gave out. Quiet and good feeling prevailed, though there was some ill-will against foreigners, especially South Amer-

cane, many of whom were leaving. The hot weather had set in, but as yet there was but little sickness. Provisions are abundant. Business was brisk and the prices of merchandise generally were reasonable. In the month of July arrived at San Francisco 3614 persons, of whom 3000 were Americans.

Parties of the overland immigrants were con ing in at Sacramento and other Northern outposts [From the Alta Californie, Aug. 2.] THE EMIGRATION .- There have arrived by sea | ward Pesth. s port, as appears by the records in the office

PIONEER COMPANIES ARRIVED .-- The advance companies of the Rocky Mountain Emigration are srmy arrived before Comorn. It was attacked by From the Banat we have some but authenticaentering the country by the northern route. A few members of the first party are in this place. A Panintine saved the 1st corps, and compelled the Versecz. tains the following intelligence:

Emigranta from Missouri, over the mountains ed Pancovia, that part of General Nugent's di-sion has crossed the Danube at Baja, and that has been here five or six days, and reports four I immediately he Landstrum of Lower Styria has been raised to | wegons in Pleasant Valley, about 100 miles above,

Styrian population, from the weekly-garrisoned region intersected by the coast range of mountains, state of that province, and from the information and report having discovered gold on a river emp-which our correspondent gave us a few days ago of tying into Trinidad Bay, about 500 miles North of riot in Styria. It is therefore possible that the San Francisco, and near the boundary line of the had turned back. In the evening the rebels occu-Austrian authorities have translated the riots in territory. But very little is known respecting this pied a strong position before the town. A large Austrian authorities have translated the first portion of Catifornia, although there exists much Styria into a rising of the Landstrum in that provreason to believe it equally rich in minerals and precious metals.

with Hungary at an end; for they contend that later intelligence from the American River gold cavalry were repulsed with loss. Next day our whether the submission of the insurgents be gen- washings, from Yuba, and from Feather rivers - first echelons arrived after a forced march of eight cultural meeting, at Syracuse, will suffer a disapfloods have abated, the researches have in Very rich deposits have been found on the North Fork of the American river. At a place known as Smith's Bar, digging has been attended with

great good fortune. There is a story of a Baltimorean, who but recently arrived in the country by the Heroine, but we find little of interest in having taken in one week upward of \$6,000 gold from one spot, and this unaided, and with common mining implements. The report is generally accredited in the North. On the Yuba river, about 50 miles from its mouth, new washings have been recently discoversuccessful. On Feather river, also, discoverie

are reported to have been made. Provisions are plenty in the mines, and our in formant states, without doubt correctly, that goods may be obtained in Sacramento city at San Francisco prices. Business in the former place is brisk and improvement rapidly going on. Town property, which three months ago was sold for ir hundred, now rapidly commands from ten to

From the Alta California, July 26. LARGE PIECE OF GOLD .-- We were shown last co., the largest specimen of gold we have yet seen. It is an irregular shaped boulder composed a in width from 63-4 inches to 3 inches. About three-fourths of its bulk is quartz, which we should hink constitutes one quarter of its weight.

The weight of the piece is 14 bs. and 9 1.2 oz. Troy, which, at \$16 the ounce, would give \$2,840 as its intrinsic value, were it all gold. Deducting one one quarter for the stone it contains, and its value is \$2.130. The specimen has been purchased of Don Francisco Leon of Mazatlan for \$3,560, and it is supposed to be intended for the cabine of Queen Victoria.

From the Alta California, July 19. The end of a Revolution.

A few weeks since we felt called upon to vindicate in our columns the course taken by the citizens of San Francisco, in creating a Legislative Assembly and attempting to establish and put into operation a form of government for the general po-We then narrated its rise and ice of this district. progress; we now have to record its downfall .the fat of the people-those who made it-it has died. The resignations which we published last week, and those which we now give, settle the question beyond doubt.

ballot as to their further continuance in office. For the Legislative Assembly .....

From the Alta California, July 12.

Great Dispatch. A great deal has been said about the difficulties of discharging cargo at this port. It would seem from the tollowing fact, that the delays are owing to want of energy on the part of persons concern ed, rather than to other causes. For instance

Harrison's wharf, in the short space of five days From the Placer Times, July 9. A movement has taken place in the gold region which from its probable results calls not only fo the intervention of the civil and military authoricially as it was taken in the known absence of the of the feelings from all those citizens of the Uni Governor, who had gone on board the U. S. ship ted States who have a regard for the honor of their country, and who are resolved to maintain it. We allude to the forcible expulsion of certain foreigners and naturalized citizens of the United States from the placers of the Middle Fork and

neighborhood by an armed body of men calling Of three individuals thus expelled, whom we have seen, one is an old resident of California and a naturalized citizen of the United States. Another is a native Peruvian and naturalized citizen of the United States, who has, to our knowledge ing under the American flag, and who was severe-

ly beaten by the enemy because he refused to bear arms against us. We have been informed that hostilities have been commenced against those only who speak the Spanish language and who cannot speak English, and not only are the English, French, Dutch, Italians, Portuguese, &c., reported to have been un-molested, but we are informed that they actually

composed a part of the expelling force. [From the Panama Star, August 25.] The steamer California arrived this morning-21 days from San Francisco-51 passengers, and near \$700,000 in gold. Also British steamer Chile-11

Robbery of the Post Office in Charleston. In a despatch to the Washington Republic, we find the following:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10. Our city Post Office was forcibly entered last evening through one of its windows, and a large num-ber of letters opened, and rifled of their contents. The amount of money lost has not been ascertain ed, all the most valuable packages having been

deposited in a place of safety. It would be a rich thing if the perpetrators of this robbery could be brought before the Spartansburg, S. C., Judge who recently robbed the mail at that place, for the purpose of getting testimony against Mr. Barret. In one case the robbery was for money, in the other for blood. We should like of no better success. I then concluded that this all things to hear the Spartansburg Judge's charge would not do for me, and so I and my partner dissolved partnership. He has gone to digging on wheat is very starce, and prices have further advanced partnership. to the jury .- Lou. Cour.

HISTORY OF THE HUNGARIAN WAR. many emigrants who return in bad health, with tell any thing but the truth. In the details of the part of the story only. Europa's news we find nothing in addition to this document which is worth republishing, in the

DEBRECZIN, July 30-August 11. under the name, first of "Hounds" and then of "Regulators." der my command. I now deem it my duty to give you, directly, a summary of the facts which have hitherto signalized the campaign.

The defiles of the Carpathians were not serious

ly defended by the Hungarians.
They successively abandoned all their por in the mountains, where they had even raised en-

guard during their retreat. I thus rapidly followed, without any hindrance,

finally Samuel Roberts was found guint on an the charges, and the jury recommended that he be sentenced to exile, "to some port in the United sentenced to exile, "to some port in the United 5,000 men were attacked in three days, and principally with the object of awaiting the provisions cipally with the object of awaiting the provisions sulting language. He was invited to Washington, being then absent, and an alternative of withdraw

patched the 4th corps of the army to Debreczin, He then renewed the communication, which was under the orders of Gen. Tcheoloeff. He marchof the charges, and John Powers, George Childs ed on Tokay to cross the Theis. The bridge which exists there had been taken down; the intrench- claiming punishment of Commander Carpenter,

> which was occupied without much opposition.
>
> Gen. Tcheoloeff entered the place on the 6th of thirty hours. July. This expedition produced a great moral effect. Scarcely had the news arrived at Pesth when ar emeute broke out and the Diet and the the principal object of my operations, to go to the assistance of the Austrian army which was kept at Presburg by the Comorn, I recalled the detachment of General Tcheoloeff, and proceeded to-

eral Paniutine took part. Soon afterward the Emperor of Austria took Raab, and the Austrian enemy to retreat.

Arrived at Gyongya, I was informed that a party sent by me to clear the road had entered the capi-I immediately sent the regiment of Musulman

to Waitzen, which he occupied without striking a blow. The approach of the Russian army decided the enemy to leave his position under Comorn, only leaving a garrison for the defence of that

On the 3-15 July the army of Gorgey, 45,000 strong, with 120 pieces of artillery, advanced upon part of our cavalry, with a brigade of infantry, un-der General Rudiger, hastened to attack them. Nearly all the German journals consider the war Places INTELLIGENCE.—We have a few days tain his position, but all the attacks of his

> The enemy was hemmed in and could not proceed to Pesth to take the road of Szolnok. The corps d' Arme united for the night. At the point resistance of several hours we conquered, and the rebels were soon in full retreat. The 3d corps pursued them for two days and captured some guns, with considerable losses on the opposite side. The 2d corps had proceeded with the rest of the troops to Waitzen. The enemy, hoping to profit by the serious engagement at that town, had directed some 15,000 men toward the flank of my army, in order to seize the baggage and provision trains. As soon as I learned this, a brigade of cavalry, supported by one of infantry, set out so rapidly ed, where it is represented the miners are highly that they reached the enemy between Taura and danis, and the claims of business in the Capitol, Szombok, attacked him, and carried off some guns, render it a duty for me to relinquish my wishes and forced him to retreat to Szolnok.

The end assigned to the first part of the campaign was completely attained. The whole of the upper course of the Danube became free, the Western part of Hungary was restored to obedience, and the Austrian army was enabled to resume the offensive.

My managyres necessarily tended to the maint nance of my communications with Gallicia, and to in the northern part of the country, where the week, at the store of Messrs. Cross, Hobson and mountains would have offered him a shelter and co., the largest specimen of gold we have yet the means of a long defence. I therefore retraced a part of the road which I had traversed, and Gor- hands were imbrued in the blood of his princely of gold and quartz, and measures 7 inches in length by an average thickness of 2 1-2 inches, and vaimportant point, but notwithstanding their advantages our troops succeeded in establishing three rebels, however, having made a show of remaining at Tokay, I threw a bridge across the river at Czeye, which afforded the possibility of maneuvring on both banks of the Theiss. Gorgey was obliged 'o Cressy and Poictiers." precipitate his retreat by Tokay. To cover him self, while I proceeded to Uj-Varos, he directed to-ward Debreezin a corps under Nagysander. I

marched directly upon him.
The enemy had displayed a large force of artitlery covered by accidents of ground. The fire of our guns immediately responded to it. Our infantry having deployed in the centre, supported by its artillery, the rebels soon experienced considerable losses; threatened on the flank by our cavalry they took to flight. The right wing was attacked, however, by our light cavalry, which killed several, captured some guns, 3,000 prisoners, and all the Modyor. baggage; our own loss was slight, but Lieutenant General Koupianoff, of the 2d corps, had his leg

The town of Debreczin was occupied on the 21st July-2d August-and in the very temple where the deposition was proclaimed, a solemn service invoked the blessing of Heaven on the Emperor and his August heir.

The insurrection is now concentrated in the South of Hungary.
The 3d corps which I sent forward went past Gross-Wardein and is now at Koros. The Austrian army, after entering Szegedin maintained an advantageous contest beyond the Theiss. It is advancing to the sid of the Ban of Croatia. In the north of Transylvania, General Grotenjelm, with about 10,000 men under him, as had much success against the troops of Bem. General Luders, of the 5th corps, at the end of

two brilliant combats, successively took Cronstadi and Hermannstadt, and continues his operations in the centre of Transylvania. Such is now the state of things in Hungary. You have observed that the rebels have not dared, on any occasion, to accept a serious com-bat with the Imperial army. Attacked by the vanguard, they deployed all their artillery; as soon

as their echelons approached each other the ene my abandoned his positions, and retreated or even The surrender of Georgy is announced in the narrative down almost to the close of the war, trough."

and shows that the Hungarians never had a chance.

A Kentuckian's Opinion of California.

We are permitted by a friend to make the folowing extracts from a letter written by a young gentleman of this city, who went to California some months since. The letter is dated at "Smith's Bar, North Fork, Wet Diggins," near Sutter's Fort, and is postmarked San Francisco, August 1. The writer, it will be seen, does not think that the golden country is all that it is "cracked up" to

You know I started here with the determination to remain some three or five years, but if I can see for the world what inducements this country has for a white man, it is more than any person ever can. I believe that I have passed through the best portion of the country for agricultural purposes, and if it possesses any advantages, I dont know what they consist in. I would not farm in ging and 7½ to 8c for Rope; and a sale of 170 pieces and

this country on any consideration.

The musquitoes are larger and thermometer stands at 130° in the shade.

\* After our arrival at this place we took a walk around to take items about gold digging. We met with but little encouragement, but we were determined to satisfy ourselves. In the first place we bought a gold washer, which are light, and we quote inferior to fair qualities at Salic. was necessary for our future operations, for which Receipts this this week of 65 bales. Sales of Cotton we paid \$75. That was considered very cheap, Yarns to the country in light lots have advanced to 8, although they would not cost more than three or four dollars in the States. Well, we went to work the next day at daylight, and worked hard all day. At night we concluded we would have our earnings weighed, to see how much gold we had made by the sweat of our brows. We made \$1.75 apiece. Now deduct \$1.25 for living, and we have left 50 cents! Se much for the gold digging of California. Not being satisfied with our first day's in lots; with retail sales from stores at \$5.25. There are labor, we thought we would give another trial.— We worked two days more as hard as ever, with

his own hook, and I have hired myself out for four At last we have, probably, a veracious though months for \$1000-every thing to be found me. succinct account of what has actually been the early will do well, but where you find one that has course of the Hungarian campaign. It is given by made money, you will find twenty that are ruined for life. Field Marshal Paskiewitch, the Russian commander-in-chief in an official despatch, and there is no conceivable reason to suppose that it is not exact, because the writer can have no motive to

The Difficulty with the French Minister-Full Particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 19. "Independent," the Washington correspondent of the North American, on reliable authority, speak-ing of the difficulty between the Government and Debrezin, July 30—August 11.

Sir.—You have been informed of the entrance into Hungary (on the 5—17 June) of the army under my command. I now deem it my duty to give you, directly, a summary of the facts which have hitherto signalized the campaign. co, sold by seents of the American Army, knowing it to be private property and not subjected to the rules of war. The tobacco was restored to its proper owner by Col. Childs, and the purchase

in the mountains, where they had even raised entrenchments. The 20,000 men under the orders of Wysocki and Perczel have retired with precipitation. There has been absolutely nothing more than a few brilliant skirmishes, when our cavalry has been able to come up with the enemy's rear guard during their retreat.

I thus rapidly followed, without any hindrance.

the road of Barfeldt, Eperies, Kasdrau, to Misko-los.

It then came before the present Admin-istration—the finding was reaffirmed by Glayton Buchanan went out of office without examinin When I reached the last town I was obliged to and in answer to a note of Poussin's, the Secretar give some little rest to my troops, among whom of State sustained the verdict of the court and his the cholera had manifested itself so virulently that own approval. Poussin rejoined, charging Col. week but one hogshead was sold under \$3 00. The sales Desirous of turning this time to account, I des- withdrew it, and expunged the offensive terms ing or adopting his offensive note was offered. He subsequently, Poussin presented another note

exists there had been taken down; the intrenchments were defended; our cavalry sent to turn the position not having been able to cross the river on account of its steep and marshy banks, 100 Cossacks, led by their major, stripped and threw themselves into the river with only their sabres. Astounded at this resolution, and fearful of being taken in the rear, the enemy fled.

Our troops continued their march to Debreczin, which was occupied without much opposition.

elaiming punishment of Commander Carpenter, under the following, circumstances: Commander Carpenter, while forming a part of the blockeding squadron on the coast of Mexico, was called upon by the Captain of the French ship "Eugenia," to rescue her from shipwreck. He, with his crew, whereupon Carpenter restored the vessel to the Captain, she having laid alongside the "Iris" for Captain, she having laid alongside the "Iris" Clifford, the minister to Mexico, approved Car-

penters conduct. This subject was submitted to Mr. Clayton, and referred to Mr. Preston, who fur-Ministry retired to Szegedin. Having proposed, as nished Carpenter's statements of the facts. Pousthe principal object of my operations, to go to the sin, not referring the matter to his Government, wrote an insulting letter to the Secretary, in which he reflected grossly upon the character and honor of the American Marine. The President then directed the whole correspondence to be laid bemouth of July, 3614 persons, 3565 males, 49 females. About 3000 of these are Americans.

Proner Companies Approximation The Proner Companies The Proner Co eign Affairs attempted to inculpate our government and to divide the responsibility. As soon as this information was received, the President ordered no further correspondence to be held with Poussin and his passports to be placed at his dis-

> The future is shrouded in doubt. De Tocqueville the Minister of Foreign Affairs, must resign, Poussin must be kicked aside, the French Government must apologise, or a rupture must ensue. The Administration will not advance an inch or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no diplo matic cobbling; it is a question of honor in which the U. S. cannot abandon its high position.

> SYRACUSE (N. Y.) FAIR .- The President sent the following letter of spology to John A. King, M. C., the President of the Agricultural State Fair. NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 5, 1849. My dear Sir-I hope that no one in attendance

pointment proportioned to that which I experience in being compelled to relinquish the idea of being In addition to the pleasure of meeting so vas

day I attacked Waitzen, and after a desperate an assemblage of my fellow-citizens, upon an oc-sistance of several hours we conquered, and the casion so interesting to all who appreciate the true sources of national prosperity and greatness, I have been anticipating gratification and instruction from this highly favorable opportunity of looking upon the products, implements, and improvements of a pursuit in which I have ever taken deep personal interest. To attend this Agricultural Fair, was the prominent object of my visit to your state, and until the

last moment I have encouraged the idea that I shall do so; but the advice of my medical atterupon the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Limerick Examiner contains an address from the Roman Catholic priests and people of the barony of Upper Connelloe: "We rejoice." prevent the army of Gorgey from establishing itself they say to the Queen, "that the royal blood in thy veins is not polluted by descent from the monster Henry, from the boy-king, whose feeble uncles, or from the fout murderess of thy last forced. The rebels sought in vain to defend that Catholic ancestress. We rejoice still more that the pure flow of thy royal descent is not derived bridges, and next day two corps d'armee found themselves in the village of Tisza Fured. The lator of the Treaty of Limerick. We hall thee as the royal daughter of Alfred, of the sainted Margaret of Scotland, and of the conqueror of

At a recent bull-fight in Madrid, where the Queen assisted, the audience were so enraged at the cowardly conduct of a lion and a tiger in the ring, whom the bull easily vanquished, that they broke the chairs and benches!

The name of Kossuth, pronounced properly, is Kogh-shoot. Magyar is pronounced

Victor Hugo is President of the Peace Congress, sitting in Paris, and Elihu Burritt is one of the Vice Presidents.

An iron cottage weighing 1500 lbs., 164 by 18 feet in size, in two compartments-a kitchen and sitting-room, with five plate glass windows, two beds, one table, one chest of drawers, two chairs, a fountain wash-stand, and complete apparatus for cooking, can be bought in Liverpool for \$150. Here we have to pay \$200

A French physician, Le Couppey, says he can cure consumption in the first stages, by administering the common mercurial ointment in the form of pills, the dose being from 40 to 50 centigrammes daily, half in the morning and

A countryman was shown Gainsborough's celebrated picture of the pigs. "To be sure." one fault; no body ever saw three pigs feeding hand.

A LARGE assortment of FLOORING, SHELVING, WEATHER-BOARDING, &c., constantly on together, but what despatch dated August 4-16, so that this brings together, but what one on 'um had a foot in the

> Large deposits of zinc ore have been found in the neighborhood of Little Rock.

September 18, 1849, JOHN MORTON, infant son of Abraham G. and Rebecca H. Munn, aged 2 years, 4 months, 21 days. Beautiful was the opening of the bud on Earth: far more beautiful will be the blooming of the flower in Heaven.

COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE-Sales of these staples conging and 74 to 8c for Rope; and a sale of 170 pieces and 107 coils at 15c and 74c, 4 months, interest and exchange more abundant here than any place I have ever been in. The weather is so hot that a man cannot 450 coils. The shipments were 752 pieces and 582 coils. work more than four or five hours per day. The The stocks now on hand amount to 10,643 pieces and 10,262 colls.

> COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-A fair demand for Cotton, with a sale early in the week of a commo and mixed lot, consisting of 69 bales, at 9c. The stocks Receipts this this week of 65 bales. Sales of Cotton 9 and 10c for the different numbers. We quote sales of Batting at 10c. COAL AND WOOD-The retail sales of Pittsburg

several lots of Plour in the market manufactured frem inferior wheat which will not command our full quote

this week, and we quote sales at 30,950. Oats we quote at 18a20c in bulk; sales in sacks at 20a25c. Smail sales old Corn from stores at 35c; retail sales at 374a40c .-

Sales of Barley at 50c, with a good demand and little coming in G COCERIES-The grocery market continues firm, but sales this week have been limited, with no material receipts. Rio Coffee-Light sales at St, cents with retail sales at 84a84c. Light sales of Laguira at Sc, and Java at 10a13c. Sugar is quite firm, with a sale of 45 hids at 5fc, and 35 hhds at 6c; and light sales of good and choice at 5fa6c; retail sales by the bbl at 6a64c. We quote Loaf, Clarified and Refined Sugars at 7 alic for the ifferent numbers and qualities. Havana Sugar, in boxes, we quote at 6 to 91e, as per quality. Plantation Molas ses is in fair request, with light sales at ?2a25c. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at 32ai0c as per quality, &c. Cheese in fair demand, with a good stock. Sales of W. R. at 7a7ic. Receipts this week 1,192 boxes. Rice is in air demand for retail sales; the stock of good qualities is reduced, and prices have advanced to Subje. Receipts 32 tierces.

HEMP-We hear of no sales, but holders generally are asking \$130 per ton for a good article. The receipts this week none.

PROVISIONS AND LARD-The receipts are light, with a duli market, and demand confined to the retail trade. Sales of meas Pork at \$9 00 a \$9 25 .-We quote bagged hams from stores at 8a8ic; sugar cured 9 aloc. Sales of clear sides at 6 ace; sales of houlders at 47a5c. Sales of Bacon from wagons at 47c for shoulders, bjacos for clear sides, and 6ja7jc for hams. Lard we quote at 64a7c, from stores.

at Todd's warehouse have amounted to 98 hhds at tro following prices: Firsts \$4 85, \$5, \$5 25, \$5 50, \$5 75, \$6, \$6 05, \$6 15, \$6 10, \$6 50, \$6 65, \$6 60, \$6 65, and \$6 70; seconds \$1 00a\$5 00; common \$3 25 to warehouse amounted to 20 hhds at prices ranging from alone sustained. The unfortance victim of hereditar-\$3 20 to \$6 25. WHISKY-This article has declined a shade.

early in the week at 214c; prices have since declined. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsom to 20% and 214c. Sales of rectified from stores at 23a21c. to himself and his attendants, has been made whole .-Receipts this week 374 bbls. We hear of sales of Peach Hundreds of persons, who had grouned hopelessly fo Brandy from stores at 90ca\$1. Holders of old Peach | years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronit are demanding \$1a\$1 25 per gallon. Common Brandy 25c per gallon. French Brandy \$1 25e 83 per gallon.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER M. McKim, Esq., N. Fifth st., Philadelphia

C. H. DREW, Richmond, Va. REV. J. DICKEY, Heinpin, Ills. M. RYAN, Maysville, Kv. Rev. WM. GUNN, Christianburg, Ky, MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. J. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, Ia.

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IMPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS. OLD BY BECKWITH & MORTON, Louisville NEW REVISED EDITIONS.

The New Primer, 36 pages. Common School Primer, 96 pages. Goodrich's First Reader, 72 do. Goodrich's Second Reader, 144 do. Goodrich's Third Reader, 218 do. Goodrich's Fourth Reader, 240 do., 12mo. Goodrich's Fifth Reader, 236 do., 12mo. The cheapest and best series of books ever published ECLECTIC SERIES.

NEWLY IMPROVED. McGuffey's newly revised Eclectic First Peader Third do Fifth Spelling Book First Arithmetic Second do. Third do. BECKWITH & MORTON, 532 Main street Sept. 8-tf Louisville, Kentucky.

Instruction in Singling and on the Plane-forte.

MARAME ABLAMOWICZ begs to announce to the ladies of Louisville and vicinity that she has come Mades of Louisville and vicinity that she has come or reside in this city, and that she will be happy to devote her leisure hours to the instruction of a few ladie s Purther particulars can assertained correctly only at

at her house, on Walnut street, fifth house cast of the TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSETY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. His 32d Session will open on the 1st Monday in No-vember next under the direction of the following 'aculty, viz: Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Robert Peter, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and James M. Bush, M. D., Professor of Special and Sur-Sam'l. Annan, M. D., Professor of Theory and Prac-

Ethelbert L. Dudley, M. D., Professor of General and and Therapeutics. Wm. M. Boling, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the H. M. Skillman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The cost of a full course is \$106, invariably in advance.

The Matriculation and Library ticket is \$5. The Dissecting ticket \$10. The Graduation Fee is \$25. Board-

ing and lodging from \$2 00 to \$3 00 par week. ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean of the Eaculty Lexington, Ky., July 21, 1849.

DIANO-FORTES .- We have just received an in voice of Piano-Fortes, new and beautiful patterns which in addition to our former stock, renders our assortment one of the most complete and varied ever fered to the Western public. We have now in store-1 magnificent carved rosewood 7 octave Piano-Forte plain extra finished 1 very superior

plain square tablet round cornered Gothic tablet rosewood 6 octave Piano Forte, with let rosewood Soctave Piano-Fortes, with. 4 plain square rosewood 6 octave Piano Fortes, with moulded legs; moulded legs: 1 finely finished mahogany 6 octave Piano-Forte;

1 plain square do 6 do do. These Piano Fortes are sold at New York manufactu-(CF Always on hand (wholesale and retail) Musical Instruments of all kinds, Music Books, and the largest assortment of sheet Music to be found in the West.

PETERS, WEBB & CO.,

CHAUNCEY CARPENTER PLANING & WEATHER-BOARDING MILL. STEARNS & CO.

sawed and dressed to order. Covingron, Ky. June 23-tf NOTICE TO TAILORS HE subscribers are now engaged in the manufacture of Glazed Wadding, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, of any thickness required, well glazed, and sold lower than the Eastern article. We are now making it in sufficient quantities to supply the whole demand west of the Alleghanies. Orders from dry goods jobbers, clothers, &c.,

romptly attended to. RUSSELL & STEARNS. Cincinnati, January 20, 1849 .- tf. NEW STEAM FURNITURE PACTORY.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH SPE

LOUISVILLE, KY. WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other establish mentin the West. The patronage of the public is solid ted.
WANTED.—Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop

J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

NEEDHAM'S MARBLE YAR

NEEDHAM'S MARBLE YARD.

MAIN STREET NEAR NINTH.

I KEEP on hand for sale, at the lowest cash rates every description of Marble work. I will supply the trade with Vermont Marble at 75 cents per Goot. Marble Mantles from \$25 to \$100. Italian furniture at \$1 124.

Also the following articles wholesale and retail: Calcined Plaster of Paris, ground do. for manuring purposess White Sand, Marble Dust for Soda Water, Fire Brick and Clay, Hydraulic Cement and common Lime. Per sons wanting any of the above articles, either for city consumption or country custom, can be supplied. Orders from the country respectfully solicited.

N. B. A large lot of Italian Marble Slabs just received N .B. A large lot of Italian Marble Slabs just recei

WOODKUPP & McBRIDE.

PLANE MANUFACTURERS. And Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLON. Sign of the Big Plane, 63, Third Street, near Main TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS. JOHN P. BAST. MANUFACTURES AND IMPORTER OF

SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND

CHEWING TOBACCO.



IN QUART BOTTLES. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR

HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ: on King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pus-nate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pus-tules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, En-largement and Pain of the Bones and Joints. Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from inju-dicious use of Mercury, Actities or Dropsy, Es-posure or imprudence in life: also. Chronic posure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

This Medicine has acquired a very extended and estabushed reputation wherever it has been used, base' entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy ha disease, with swollen glands, contracted sineus, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. theumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly tea ify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The stimony of those who have been cared by its use, with heir residences, has been published from time to time; and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming estimony could be brought forward, proving most con clusively its inestimable value. The afficted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a rial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the enefits which it alone can bestow.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION The attention of the reader is called to the following stonishing cure, effecte b the use of Sands' Sarmapa

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between seventy and eighty dollars with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, mad; its appearance on any the cartilage of her nose, mad; its appearance on away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had fixally commenced its

la vages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Discsway, the Sands' Sarsaparilla, in Newbern, N. C., by the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla, in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was rester. known, after using four and a half bottles she was restered to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks,
and was able to work in two weeks from the time she
commenced takingit.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have here
unto affixed rey name, this 19th day of Sept., 1947.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.
Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING. This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continue good, July, 1848 Naw York, July 25, 1944.

Messrs. Sanns .- Gentlemen -- I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an obfinate CANCEROUS ULCER on my breast. I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skilful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to; for five weeks insuccession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or internal ulter was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulter and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid

Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparille, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long, deep scated character of my disease, produced no very decided change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I perseve until the disease was entirely cured. It is en months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. I therefore pronounce myself well, and the cure entirely effected by SANDA'SANDA'SANDAHLLA, as I took no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since. Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the breasing of Divine Providence, as no others also could and If see invisely under pastice.

to the case. NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sullivanst. SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA. This excellent compound, which is creating such a uni

of it. But, from facts in our possersion, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the samatism and scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, together with many other complaints.

It has so long been remarked that the age is one of 'non-

versal interest throughout the country, has made its way

SORE THROAT. e following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bavan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulo us Unicers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an af-

fee, ion of the throat and chest:-BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec. 13, 1846. desars. A. B. & D. Sands:—Before I commenced u agyour Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the tell-amount of from my throat extend to several the second of the sec the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my heating was very much impaired. After ta king the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three the cure of which has been effected entirely by

your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS This dangerous and alarming affection, which has swept from the stage of time so many, both at the innocent age of infancy, and the more vigorous and mature age of manhood, has at length met its bane and antidote, and its evil effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preparation. A little grand-child of Mr. Wm. Patrick, wood-corder, was attacked with Scarlet Fever, which left her in a dreadful state; her body was covered with particles of scarlet eruptions; a large lump something like a bile, and at least two inches in disaseter, made its appearance on the shoulder, which broke and discharged an almost incredible quantity of most of fensive matter; and besides this, a large quantity was dis-charged from the ears, of a very offensive character.— Almost despairing of ever stopping the discharge, they made trial of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, which effectmade trial of SANDS SARSAPARILLA, which effected a complete cure, the child having taken only one bottle. For the benefit of those suffering from the baneful effects of this horrible disease, Mr. Patrick will be pleased to inform any person as to the correctness of this confidence in Parallel statement, if they call at his residence in Exeter street, near Fawn street.—Baltimore Sun. The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsans. rilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn;

Woburn, Mass., March 30th, 1846. Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability, who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by EXPRALENCE, and although its reputafully sustained by EXPERIENCE, and although its reputa-tion and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them. I want all who as afficied by disease to become acquainted with the EFFI-CACV and rower of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville; G. W. Norton, Lexington; Geo. Gilman. Paris; Scaton & Sharpe, Maysville; E. B. Hinman, Cincinnati; D. Craighead, Indianapolis, Ia.; and by drugests, generally throughout the United States and the Canadas. Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$5.

December 16, 1848—19 cow

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,

No. 118 Chesnut Street—PHILADELPHIA,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.
Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of every
variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and
retail at the lowest rates.
Sept. 9th, 1948.—tf.

No. 75, Third street, between Jefferson and Mari

open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

when nothing else could; and I eel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the

versal interest through the favor of our citizens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly

trums and nostrum venders,' that we hardly dare recom-mend a valuable discovery in the Medical Science, lest n'e jeopardise our reputation for incredulity and consisbut in this instance we hesitate not to hazard there

LOUISA R. BEVAN.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D.

C. H. BARKLEY. COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGERS, Lexington, Ky.

WILL attend promptly to any business estrus
him—will act as Agent for the collection of 1
sing accounts, &c., &c. Charges moderate.

April 1, 1848 tf

ISAAC PUGH & Co.,

Her long and tedious ailings ended, Heaven's daughter, Poesy, expired.
The hunger pangs her sons which rended
No doubt her death to work conspired.

Now some her frame would grandly bury In silver coffin tipped with gold; No grain of ore can eye behold.

Some send for wine too high and lowly, To guard her body from decay; But, as by magic's art unholy,
All wine hath dried or shrunk away.

In vain: for winter round doth reign; And never shall a spring-tide morrow A single flow'ret wake again. Full many a youthful pair assembles To gaze upon the train of woe; But age's frost within them trembles:

They reach the spot with locks of snow. As sinks the bier to earth's deep bosom, Dark night descends for aye to pine: Upon a land without a blossom The sun no longer deigns to shine.

A minstrel speaks the grave oration, His tones are deep, his words are few, "Henceforth be death your expectation, Aud joy forever bid adieu!"

The faneral banquet now commences, The torch-lights palely, feebly gleam; A numbness steals both souls and senses, And feast and feasters are a dream.

They sit, and gaze towards daylight's portals No smiles are born, no tears are shed; Seek ye your grave-clothes, spectral mortals, For though ye know't not, ye are dead!

### Charles Dickens.

This popular author was born in Febru ary 1812, at Rochester, and passed his early years beneath the shadow of that fine old well-preserved, ruin, the castle, wandering on the banks of the Medway, or listening (we strongly suspect outside,) to the chaunting of the cathedral service.

His father, who was a clerk in the Chot ham dockyard, retiring on a pension some years after, came to London, where his celebrated son finished the little elucation he ever received; he was then articled to a solicitor in Bedford Row, where he formed the acquaintance of a reporter engaged in the "Morning Chronicle." He soon grew disgusted with the drudgery of the desk's "dead wood," and exchanged it for the more exciting life of the public press. He, therefore, became one of the staff of the leading liberal journals, the paper already named

Here, his sagacity, quickness, and above all, skill in seizing on the prominent features of a subject, made him one of their most useful attaches, and he was generally de patched to attend the most important political meetings.

In the "Chronicle" appeared those clever tus, whom he called Moses, which, corruptdivided among twenty numbers, published at stated intervals; this unfortunate dillution of an originally strong article is avoid. ed in his first production, and the "sketchlife of the lower classes of England.

Sparks." Here, he lays bare with un would "put snicide down"—as though the actor, and he knows it: between ourselves fast on the christian's cheerful Sabbath. This When the "Chimes" appeared, the Alder. crimination; it is, however, a curious inwork, which is not generally known, had man Cute, in the book so admirably done, stance of Mr. Macready's "private theatriprefixed to it an ironical dedication to the every one acknowledged, by acclamation, cals." Bishop of London, who had rendered him the likeness to Laurie. The astonished To return, however, to the story in quesself busy in the matter. There are many saddler roared out in the indignation and tion, which shows the eminent actor in a admirable sketches in this little volume, astonishment of the moment, "I wonder very amiable point of view; the simplicity full of point, and bitter truth; such as the Mr. Dickens is so ungrateful as to attack of his guest is truly ludicrous. of miserable sinners," where the levity, didn't 1, at the last Lord M syor's ball, lead having failed as an actor, settled down into foppery, and millnerism of the whole as Mrs. Dickens down to dinner?"-unhappy the more useful occupation of stage manasembly of "prayerful persons" are depicted Cute! did not the gormandising noodle see ger of Drury Lane Theatre. He had the with much power and sarcasm. A picture that when the wife of a man of genius con. peculiarity of being an extravagant admirer Sunday dinner from the baker's, with all a personal attention, it is she who confers ship was Mr. Macready. His delight was his little ones hailing him as he comes up the favor, and renders him the obliged intense when he heard that the great trage the street, within sight of his own door, is party. one of those graphic touches of low life. The passage in the Chimes, in which the which places Mr. Dickens far above com- indignant author ridicules and denounces honor to hear him talk. He resolved, there-We have a great objection to this eternal madness down, is powerfully written, and a On Mr. Macready's first visit he was al painting with mud, instead of colors; intro-duced into a story as a part of the whole, No man can write simpler and stronger mers of the actor, who seemed a frozen man it is an agreeable change and gives greater English than the celebrated Boz, and this with the powers of locomotion. He, noteffect to the pathetic and loftier portions, as renders us the more annoyed at those man- withstanding, paid unremitting attention to the scenes where Dogberry and Verges fig. ifold vulgarities and slipshod errors of the hero of his worship: looked to the fire ure in Shakespear's drama of "much ado style, which unhappily have of late years in his dressing-room, placed lofty wax taabout nothing," but when this is the entire so disfigured his productions. staple, the work becomes degraded to a far While we are on this point we may as vices expressed his deference. After a week's lower style of art, and is not the represen- well allude to the character of Dombey. tation of life; but only a particular phase of the hero of Mr. Dickens' last completed it; a Hamlet of grave-diggers, or a Henry monthly novel; this is well known as in the face ripened into a smile: then came a the Fifth, full of Nyms and Birdolp's, tended to represent a shipowner and mer. more rapid thawing; and one morning Mr. would be an equivalent in the world of let. chant "not a hundred miles" from Leaden-

The writing of "Pickwick" was one of those accidents which now and then hap. Solomon Gills; with his sextant in his unpen in a "literary life;" it is, however, tiring hand, with his one foot advanced, an absurdity to believe that had not this and his coat tails flying back, may be seen special opportunity occurred, the author of any day two or three doors down Leaden- Prichard!" and one morning, never to the future dramatist and historian, to supply "Oliver Twist" would have waited for cir. hall street, and immediately facing the ofhis genius would have created the circum- chant who sat for the portrait of Dombey. look well; you want a change of air! I majority of the human race. stance had it not been offered to him without the trouble of waiting. It is, however, strictly true that Mr. Dickens was at first merchant's relatives, and he was christened state of speechless rapture the admiring his hair is dark and long; his eye, which is engaged merely to illustrate the design of Dombey on the spot; he himself was not stage-manager accepted the invitation .-- the great fact of his countenance, is hazel; Mr. Seymour, the artist, who had formed averse to the "high distinction of being the Never minutes crawled so slowly as those he is rather under the middle size, is neatly the idea of ridiculing, in a series of engravhero of a work by so popular a writer as which intervened; at length the blissful time made, and very active; his favorite time for ings, that class of pompous dullness which Mr. Dickens;" we ourselves have seen him arrived, and in a state of joyful trepidation composition is in the morning; he writes strut about society in the peacock feathers blandly smile as the allusion has been the highly honored man mounted the stage till about one or two; lunches, then takes a of a few facts learned by note, and which made in his hearing; but as the work prothey consider and call learning; we are ceeded, and the heartless mercenary charsometimes inclined to agree with Lamb, acter of a London merchant was unfolded, who, when asked by a member of the Royal his face grew tragically dismal at the slight-Society to define learning, bildly answer est reference to what had formerly fed his ed, and maintained for a considerable time, pride! Alas! poor little human nature, that it was the systematic arrangement of how dreadful to thy ear is the truth when ignorance—a grammer which all solemn presented by another!—well did the Scotch exciseman show his far-sighted knowledge of Cockneys, travelling about geologizing, of the heart of man, when he wroteother equally scientific pursuits, would be

the most popular vehicle for satirising that

dered doubly distressing to him, by the fact age or the power to achieve so great and of his cining with the novelist; the very day praiseworthy an object. It has resulted in which he perpetrated this terrible deed in the miserable failure of grossly libeling

was perfectly apparent to them, for looking heartless millionaires. ng nearly completed.

Mr. Dicken's solution of the mystery is, Few writers of modern times equal Mr. reader of Pick wick knows that Mr. Browne for posterity with an unerring accuracy .-

ed into Boses, finally became "Boz," and trates that they had no idea of the infamous with posterity. as a remembrance of fondness for the child, system then floushing, until Dickens attack. he resolved to adopt it as his literary name. ed it, pen in hand; and several have declar-These sketches are too well known to need any distinct criticism; the surprising miles a good mimic, he often impact that the recollection of Oliver Twist well, and being a good mimic, he often impact to the narrative the reality and vivaci.

In Direction of Oliver Twist well, and being a good mimic, he often impact to the narrative the reality and vivaci.

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In the narrative the reality and vivaci. nuteness of their details, the ingenuity with and indulgent hearing to the unfortunate ty of life; the anecdote of Macready and which he selects peculiarities, and by humor orphan, who, tossed upon the world, falls Prichard is one of his most successful efous exaggerations carries them into the into the hands of evil men, and becomes forts: we have the more pleasure in relaworld of caricature, made him at once the their dupe and their victim. In this work he ting this as, it shows under cover of an apfavorite author of those who read only to also exposed the ignorance, brutality, and parent icy reserve, to be amused. It may be doubted whether conceit of some of the paid officials of Lonthese sketches will not be his chiefest pass don, who are little better than an inferior port to same in future times; unable to con- kind of Jeffries, and who bow to the titled struct a symmetrical plot, his larger works or wealthy criminal, and who exhaust their as well relieve our recollection of another grow tedious; compelled by the very nal indignation and legal vengeance on the anecdote, illustrating the peculiarities of arm, said, "William, what is that?" a deep asked as they would invite Tom Thumb, ture of his plan to publish his chapters sepe- weak and destitute offender. The charac- two men so well known as Wordsworth guttural growl was the response. rately, he has confined the artistic unity of ter of Mr. Fang in this novel was well and the great tragedian. his novel to the ephemeral necess ty of pro- known to be intended for Mr. Laing the Mr. Macready on his return from some ducing something very piquant for every notorious Bow Street magistrate; and so engagement in Edinburg, called on Wordsnumber; the great effects are, therefore, conscious was he of the resemblance, that worth, and was persuaded by the old bard frittered away in the progress of the work, it was currently rumored at the time to remain all night: they wandered about, and the crowning interest of the climax is that he wrote to "Boz" inquiring if he in talked of the drama, and parted, mutually tended to personify him in the picture.

sparing hand, the hollowness of that phari-terrors of the law would have any effect on he confessed as much to me." Our friend's

ters to most, if not all, of Mr. Dicken's hall street, in whose office a relative of the respect and attention of the stage-manager

novelist is clerk. The "little wooden midshipmen"

botanizing, gormondizing, and employed on "Oh, would some gentle power gie us To see ourselves as others see us."

UFF. CIGARS, SMOKING AND

COCKSO'T DNIWESED

But perhaps, in both cases, it would only room. In this neat little dormitory the be- companionable as his warmest admirer in the appendage to their name of F. R. S.,
A. S. S. or any other mysterious signs which they think have the magic power of which they think have the magic power of menced "Dombey," he stated to several toilet he descended to the parlo bestowing learning or distinction. The that, in his new work, it was his intention melancholy termination of the caricaturist's to expose the arrogance and pride of every career, soon, however, gave to Mr. Dickens English merchant, with an eye to the corthe paramount voice in this joint work. | rection of those notorious vices. It is evi-The suicide of Mr. Seymour was ren. dent to all, that he either lacked the courgenius dead, and the cause of the rash act of fashionable dandies, literary lords and

round his studio they saw many litho It is unnecessary to follow seriatim the er had represented to his publishers as be. therefore, confine ourselves to a few critical Macready. remarks on his remaining productions.

that on his return home from dining with Dickens in the fidelity with which he se- dy! In the course of the evening the cour- tones: "I say, ----, what a lucky thing him, the contemplation of the heavy arrears lects some family in low life, and paints of works he had to do, operating on a quick their portraits; they are complete Dutch nervous temperament, somewhat excited by pictures; even the tone of voice, and the self at home; ask for whatever you want; I wick, "of the two men, who, on a raised wine, produced a temporary delirium, under look are given, and the Crummels, the Kenwhich influence he destroyed himself. Every wigs, and the Squeer's, are daguerreotyped was engaged to complete the illustrations, When, however, he ventures upon the lofand he has done it with such good spirit tier and more complex phases of human any ceremony-it is no trouble.' and felicity that we venture to assert very nature he miserably fails, and evidences at much of Mr, Dickens' popularity is owing once that want of universality which reno the tangible shape in which the artist ders him, perhaps, one of the most onelaces the author; in a certain sense his sided delineators of the human family that rapid and graphic pencil lends to airy ever enjoyed a popular reputation. His consider himself at home, and do as he happy. Notwithstanding this apparent theo-

ley's Magazine." Here he had a disagree. An old master in that, the dirtiest of sci. last the words of Mr. Macready, "a warm out a lord, or a very rich merchant or bankts management. He, however, fin shed, new and popular apprentice he had .- it is prepared in a minute," fastened upon his writings; it has cramped his hand "and according to his agreement, the ta'e of Oli- Scratching his head, and looking very prover Twist, which first appeared in this peri- found, he uttered in an oracular tone of me good," involuntarily exclaimed Prich. A little anecdote will illustrate this "aminuneration he received as editor. Mr. business, such as sweeping a crossing, he that have rushed through me; I will have disquisition. Bentley complains that he nearly doubled in was undeniably great, but when he came to one; Mr. Macready pressed me to take it; An acquaintance of his, calling one mornless than a year the annual sum he had en- a dainty little bit, a loftier kind of fancy he will be offended if I don't; I would not ing upon a celebrated writer, distinguished gaged to pay Dickens, and upon his hesi- work, such as tittivating round a post, he would his feelings for the world." His for his plain speaking, was astonished by taung to comply with another increased de. showed a sad want of genius;" so with hand instinctively pulled the bell; like fear the latter saying, in his most plaintive mand, he threw up the contract altogether. Dickens in low characters, he is wonder-The novel of Oliver Twist is certainly fully true, graphic and amusing; but when the finest piece of construction Mr. Dick. he comes to a little dainty piece of portraiens has given to the world, and notwith ture, such as a gentleman, or a young lady sketches which first made the name of standing the revolting picture it presents of of birth, breeding, or fashion, or indeed of "Boz" known to the world; this soubriquet part of human nature, there is little doubt any heroic character, he shows a deficiency Prichard gave up the idea of his bath and tell me all about it—when did he die?" he had given to his youngest brother, Augus. but that its total effect has been beneficial. of power, both in conception and execu-We have been told by English magis- tion, which materially diminishes his chance

"Still glows the warmth of genial heat In stern Macalpine's breast, While we are on this "trail," we may

pleased with each other. Shortly afterward Report adds that Mr. Dickens' reply a friend who knew Macready intimately. stated, that Mr. Laing must be the best inquiring of Wordsworth what he though dge how far he felt the cap fitted him. of his visitor, received from the aged poe es" will always remain as a record of the On a later occasion Mr. Dickens told us the following account: "I was much pleathat he intended to hold up to the scorn sed with him indeed. He is a quiet, mod-His next work was a smart brochure, en and detestation the conduct of Alderman est, unassuming man: without the slightest titled "Sunday under three heads," to which | Sir Peter Laurie, who in the arrogance and taint of conceit-in short, I gathered from he placed the assumed name of "Timothy stupidity of undeserved power declared he what he said, about acting, that he is a bad saical sect, which endeavored by legisla. the phrenzied spirit, who fearing not his amusement may be easily conceived at tion, to enforce the gloom of a puritanic God, rushed unannounced into his presence. this instance of the Poet Laureate's dis-

dian was engaged to play a number of his favorite characters. It seemed to be an

pers there, and by a thousand delicate ser. perseverance he was rewarded by an inclination of his idol's head. A few days more Macready was so touched by the deferential that he actually spoke to him, "Good morning, Mr. Prichard." Balaam was not more astounded at his donkey's speech, than Pri-

seemed to proclaim, "Gentlemen, I am ac. facings to his waistcoat—is as fond of rings tually going on a visit to the great Mr. Macready—what do you think of that?" In he dresses in a manner which, if indulged due time he was deposited at the door of in by another, would inevitably call forth the cottage. Mr. Macready received him some of his genial banter. He is fond of at the porch, led him to the parlor, and then country dances and similar amusements.—

By the course of his providence told his servant to show Mr. Prichard his By his own fireside he is as pleasant and assert the liberty of his council. Away your in emit record at the cold state of the control of the cold state of the c

class of "emphatic nothings" which delight wound self-love, and not kill the slumber- wildered visitor endeavored to calm the tu- could wish; his conversation, however, is

After some little delicate devotion to his justly celebrated; he tells a story well, and toilet he descended to the parlor, where he with ever fresh variations or humorous exwas introduced to Mrs. Macready. "My aggerations. He is a strong admirer of stood beside him, 'I am sorry you are going to dear, this is my kind friend, Mr. Prichard, Tennyson and Browning; we have heard leave town-you are such uncommon good whose attention to me at the theatre I have him declare that he would rather have writ- pay!" named to you." Mrs. Macready, in her ten the "Blot in the 'Scutcheon," than any This observation appeared triffing in itself, usual lady-like manner welcomed him .- work of modern times. We have heard Mr. Prichard flowered a little and said, similar high admiration expressed on the "The pleasure he felt in showing his re- other side of the Atlantic. Taking this for spect for so resplendant a genius as Mr. what it is worth, it still shows how highly common good pay' evidently showed that the He had lest Mr. Dickens' house after a rowing a great public object to a private reward," &c. He was interrupted in his of the leading intellects of England and one who in his practice endeavored to conmerry evening, when he had pointed out to end. Had the castigator of the Yorkshire blushing and glowing enumeration by the America. Mr. Seymour two passages in the new schoolmasters, the paid magistrates, the impostor architects, the dandy milliners, and we shall have time for a stroll in the gar. Regent's Park, and is reported to live "not morning Mr. Dickens was surprised at re- the grinding usurers, possessed the nerve to den and paddock." Mr. Macready pointed wisely, but too well." Men of quick feel. ceiving a very early visit from one of his teach the arrogant merchants of London out in his sententious way the wonders ing and ardent sympathies are not expected publishers, Mr. Chapman. His manner that their clerks and dependents were wor- around. "That is my little paddock—there to be Cooker's Arithmetic in the flesh, or to was so agitated that the author's first im- thy better treatment than they receive at is my boy's horse—there is a small hen." have the calculating mind of a London or pression was that he had come to announce the hands of their Egyptian taskmasters, Mr. Prichard put forth a word or two of a New York merchant. a suspension of payment. "Good heavens," Mr. Dickens might have secured a same rhetoric. "How blissful for a man of ge- He abominates argument; delights in cried Mr. Dickens, "what is the matter?" which is fast fading away under his new nius, tired with the fret and fever of the walking the crowded thoroughfares of life, Mr. Chapman's reply terrified him-"poor dispensation of writing; but this narrow- world, to retire, and in the calm seclusion," and noting the humors of his fellow crea-Seymour has destroyed himself?" They ing of an originally fine and broad-viewed and so on. Mr. Macready nipped this fine tures. He has a strong sympathy with all both started for the ill-fated artist's house, mind, will always happen when an author crop of oratory by saying, "That's a cow, the oppressed classes, and has no toleration where they found the melancholy report deserts the manly code of his early years, it supplies our family with milk." "Happy for the misanthrope or the cold-hearted ariswas too true; there lay the hapless son of and transforms himself into the companion cow, (exclaimed the manager) to supply so tocrat. He now and then administers a great a man's family with milk." Prichard, little gentle rebuke to affectation, in a in the intense adoration of the minute, pleasant but unmistakable manner. We wished himself a cow! As Jupiter for love remember an instance where he silenced a graphic stones with the designs scarcely progress of so well-known a writer. His of lo turned himself into a bull, so would bilious young writer, who was inveighing commenced, but which the sanguine sketch- works are familiar to all, and we shall, Prichard have done the synonomous for Mr. against the world in a very "forcible, feeble against the human race, Dickens said across Behold Mr. Prichard actually seated at

the same table with Mr. and Mrs. Macrea the table, in the most self-congratulatory of teous host happened to say to this simple- it is, you and I don't belong to it? It reminded man ger, "Prichard, make your minds me," continued the author of Pick have a warm bath in the house; one would, scaffold, were awaiting the final delicate lattention of the hangman; the notice of one I am sure, do you good; if you think so you have only to ring; tell my man; -it is was aroused by observing that a bull had prepared in a minute-now don't stand on got into the crowd of spectators, and was

Dinner passed off; Mr. Macready was condescending-the manager seemed translated; towards midnight he was led to his lucky it is for us that we are up here." room by his hero, and told that he was to him with a fatal fascination. "It will do checked the thunder in mid volley."

in Collin's Ode. "He back recoiled, he knew not why, The tinkling ceased; dead silence: again the bell was rung louder; no one came; was a rap at his door with a half sleepy over with him as a great author." "What thing comfortable for supper." "Did you ring, sir?" "I should like to have do you mean?" inquired the visiter. "Why, 'No, he did not,' answered Simon, sighing Mr. Dickens tells a story remarkably a warm bath," faintly ejaculated Prichard, I mean this, he has dined with a real live heavily, as he seated himself on a bench. 'He "Yes, Mr. Macready said I could have a warm bath." The servant vanished and Macready, Forster, Rogers, Landon, Harley with my three days labor. went to his master's bed room door and and Talfourd; his acquaintance, however. doubt dreaming of histrionic triumphs, with literary circles.

er said he was dead: I meant that it was all

His most intimate companions are Mr.

Not withstanding the attention he receives

the Siamese Twins, or any other lusus na.

unmistakeably the hest.

In 1846, Mr. Dickens was persuaded by

some friends to become the editor of a news.

paper called the "Daily News," then about

Love thy Maker.

Translated from the German, by M. L. MARSELLES

Duty and delight to thee, When the day breaks o'er the hill.

Let each living creature share Thy warm love; and be thy care,

Find thy home in every land: Give each man a brother's hand:

And let each mourning spirit see

The lasting claim it has on thee.

Sympathy, if help should fail:

colace to each pining heart,

habit." -- Cecil.

Grant help where'er it may avail;

To the wavering, strength impart.

Then, my heart, thy bliss shall be

Like a stream, that, full and free,

Ere its ocean-home appears, Many a way-worn wanderer cheers.

That whate'er thine eye may see Shall form a link 'twixt Heaven and thee.

Love thy Maker: let love be

At the sunset hour so still.

to be established as a rival to the "Times,"

no Astor House in the vista. Mrs. Macready was the first to hear this from a few of the nobility, such as Earl unusual sound. She listened a minute Carlisle, Denmon and Ashley, he is unpopspace, then touching the modern Macbeth's ular with the fashionable circles, and i

"Again the lady at his side, Her soul-subduing voice applied." "William, pray wake, I tell you I hear of feeling flattered by the attentions of rank a noise. I thought I heard a bell ring or wealth, is a common failing with most twice before; William, pray wake, I am men, especially when they have sprung getting alarmed." When Mr. Macready from a humble class in society, and where "Who is that?" said he. "Me, sir," said ties, or not fortified by great self-respect; the servant, "What do you mean by dis. of this latter requisite, Mr. Dickens has less turbing us in the middle of the night?"- than most men so widely renowned. "Please, sir, Mr. Prichard wants a warm To sum up his capabilities in a few bath!" "A warm bath!" gasped his mas. words: as a man, he is good tempered, vain, his sick child, who was quietly sleeping. ter, "does he know it is the dead waste and fickle, which makes him at times appear to middle of the night? a warm bath, ha! ha!" be insincere; on the other hand, it must in continued he, "was there no pond on his justice be stated that he forgets, with kindly road hither that he could have washed in? a facility, an offence; but the impression on warm bath, hah! hah! Rouse all the ser. the minds of those who have known him vents; let him have his bath; a bath! longest, is that he is deficient in all those his kingdom for a bath!" saying thiis he striking qualities of the heart which sanc-

sunk hysterically upon the pillow. In 1836, Mr. Dickens married Miss we have given our opinion of him, and Catharine Hogarth, and to all human ap. stated our reasons. A few years will prob. pearance the union has been a happy one; ably modify his position as compared with they have a family of seven children, the such writers as Carlyle. Browning, Tennyeldest a boy of about twelve years. His son, Miss Barrett, Bailey, and many other two last boys he has named after Alfred of his cotemporaries. He will, however, Tennyson and Francis Jeffreys, a piece of always hold a commanding position in his vanity unworthy so shrewd an observer of own peculiar department of composition. numan nature.

In 1843 he visited America, but this is led by his fame, Mr. Dickenstried his hand too well known to need any reference be- on dramatic composition, and wrote a farce. yond the mere fact. We may, however, which was acted at the Lyceum. As might ay in passing, that much of the unsais. be expected, from his want of constructive factory nature of that visit is chargeable to power, it was unequivocally condemned: the injudicious course taken by the very re- this settles the question as to the author of spectable body of gentlemen, who, totally Copperfield being a writer of the first class. gnorant of the peculiar temperament of It is a curious fact that all the first intellects the distinguished novelist, somewhat offici. of the age have been progressive; now with ously, though doubtless with the best intenions, took charge of him, and, in short, placed him under a complete surveillance. which impeded that free observation and genial intercourse with the masses which is absolutely necessary to the formation of a

just opinion of the American people.

On the liberal side of politics. On January 26th, of that year, the first number apanother in Switzerland. He is fond of a peared, but after conducting it for three or trip to Paris, but the volatile manners of four weeks the novelist found the pursuit that vivacious nation seem to escape him, or distasteful, and retired from its manage-It may be that he is unable to depict the salary was one hundred pounds per week, finer traits of more polished life, and, therean amount equal, we are told, to an entire American manners to paint from; be it as it Living Authors of England. may, it is only as a sketcher of low life chard at his lion's condescension-in a lit- that he will descend to future times, and in tle time it ripened into "Good morning, this point of view he will be valuable to cumstance to make him a popular writer; fice of the self-satisfied and arrogant mer. Mr. Macready said, "Prichard, you don't that class of mankind which constitutes the

that was to convey him to this terrestrial walk for a couple of hours, returns to dinseventh heaven. No monarch on his throne ner, and gives the evening to his own or a sat with a greater pride. He looked as friend's fireside.

though he felt all the passengers knew he He is a very gay dresser-eschews colwas going to see Mr. Macready. His look lars-rejoices in a bright scarlet rolling fables; whereas the reverse should be our THE CREDITSYSTEM.

BY MRS. SARAH BAVES. On passing a wood-yard one day, my attennot what might be expected from a man so tion was arrested by hearing a person who was engaged in sawing, remark to a gentleman who

reflecting mind it carried a deeper meaning than the mere words would seem to convey. 'Un-Master in the Holy Scriptures THE LABORER IS worthy of his hike. It is my purpose now to illustrate this by a short and simple story.

In a garden belonging to a handsome mans man might have been seen employed in digging, from early morning until the lengthened shadows gave evidence that night was approaching. The only interval of rest had been at noon . when he had gone home to his dinner. He was somewhat passed middle age, and from the manner in which he handled his spade, appeared to understand his business particularly well. Just before sundown, a gentleman entered the gar-

den to note the progress of the work. 'Well. Simon,' said he, 'you have got along finely for these two or three days, and you have really digged it very nicely. I think I must hold on to you as a gardener.'

'I am glad it pleases you, sir; it is very hard ligging, but I have taken great pains with it." manner;" during a pause in his philippic At this moment a little girl came up, took her father's hand and said-

> 'The sun will soon be down, Simon,' cried the entleman, as he walked off with his daughter, and I guess this is all I shall want you to do just now. You may call in some day and I will pay you-I have no change at present.'

As he uttered these words, the owner of mansion entered his comfortable abode, and sat down amid his family to the luxurious meal busily employed in tossing one here and which had been prepared for him. He did not another there; whereupon one of the crimireflect whether the poor man, who in laboring nals said to the other, 'I say, Bill, how for him, had borne the burden and the heat of the day, had not equally as good to partake of; In general, however, his remarks are not nor had he done as the lord of the vineyard we nothing a local habitation and a name. | want of success in this department was liked. Left alone he gave himself up to a retical sympathy with the lower classes, he read of in the Scripture, who, when the evening Mr. Dickens' next work was Nicholas once illustrated by a sarcastic writer, as re- variety of pleasing reflections; lapped in pays an absurd deference to men of rank, was come, said unto the steward, 'Call in the Nickelby, andduring this he edited "Bent- minding him of the story of the scavenger. It is reverie, time slid on unconsciously; at and thinks no dinner table complete with laborers, and give them their hire." In fact, accustomed as he was to the command of means. ment with the proprietor and retired from ences, was asked one day his opinion of a bath will do you good; it gives no trouble; er. This has been decidedly injurious to it had never occurred to him how important was the pittance a poor man earns, to his family. True it is in many times a trifle, but let it be remembered that it is his sole dependence-his dical. The dispute originated in the re- voice, that, "in a straightfor'ard piece of ard; "I feel overpowered with the sensations able weakness" better than a lengthened all; and that God, who has said 'The wages of him that is hired shall not abide with thee all

night until the morning'-Lev. xix .- has not left the time of payment with ourselves. And now we will look a little farther and note the effect of one neglect. As the sun went down, Scoth, in the course of conversation, "Poor | Simon proceeded homeward-his features were Dickens, I am sorry for him; I could have careworn, and he seemed wearied and depressed better spared a better mon!" "You amaze as he moved along. On entering his dwelling, me," replied the other, "why, I saw him the first words his wife accosted him with, were

last week, in good health. For God's sake Well, Simon, did Mr. G. pay you? I have thanked the abortive ringing; at length, just "Die, mon!" roared the hilosopher, "I nev- the kettle on, and I will run and get a loaf of ven fear, and that it is blest and benefited

would never have required me to charge him duty which the day brings to him, and throw

And here we will pause to observe, that we are very much inclined to doubt whether those who from mere carelessness are guilty of such injustice, are, in reality, more culpable than those whose practice is the same, although ac- er aspects, disclose its truly grand and comtuated by baser motives.

'Oh, why didn't you ask him?' now inquired Simon's wife, 'and tell him how much we need

ture, merely to increase the dramatic at-"He did not offer to pay me, and I could not," tractions of the evening; but the weakness returned he moodily. 'Poor little Maggy has been fretting for some thing good to eat, all day,' said the mother, and dare to perform great and magnan.

wiping the tears of disappointment which gathered in her eyes, with her apron; 'her fever has for all the purposes of manly and earnest was thoroughly awake, he sat up in bed. the mind is deficient in the highest qualishing food, and I could make something nice, hour will suit him better. Pospone no if I only had some wheat bread." 'Why don't you borrow some?' interrogated

the husband, at the same time arising to look at life be profitable to thee; so shall it be 'I have borrowed several times,' said his wife, bravely on wards to serener satisfaction-

'and as we never get anything to return it, I can't go again.'

At this moment, several other children came bounding into the house, clamorous for their upper. Their mother arose, thickened the water boiling on the fire with cora meal, and this, tify the memory of man. As an author, with some skimmed milk, furnished by a neighor, formed their evening repast. This fare, was not very substantial it is true, for one who had to toll day in and day out, as Simon had: but we dare say, the rich, who sat down to their felt that you could rely upon his integrity table, groaning with every delicacy, never thought of that. His children might stand in crepencies, and to discover analogies. H need of comfortable clothing to protect them from the cold, and from their infancy might be We must not forget to mention that, misnured to every privation-but what was that to is employers?-they were not his keepers, and it was mighty little they owed. 'Mighty little,' what should have been his head; you were however, in a good many hands, in the aggregate would be seen to amount to considerable, and in simon's case, the wages owing to him by his employers when they were due, would, if, properly expended, have enabled him togather many From that time I lost sight of Mr. Brougham which they were now forced to do without. the writer before us, his first two works are

our readers suppose that we are painting an ex- expressed opinions which were in unison reme case. And in order to prove it, we will with my own upon a matter at that time of mention one or two facts drawn from the history great public interest. I said "I could never every day life. I have neither meal nor poatoes in the house, said a laboring man to one the newspapers, as they had made him say of his employers; can you give me the dollar you directly the contrary; I was glad to be unowe me to buy me a bushel of grain?" 'This is deceived" "Oh," said Brougham, in a tone the very first money I have handled in nine of voice half confidential and half jocular, months, and I have worked regularly almost ev- "Oh, it was very true I said so in parliabaffle his powers of fixing on the canvas. ment. It was said, at the time, that his ery day,' observed one on being paid for his labor. What a history of privation—of positive better." I said nothing; but I did not suffering-was embodied in these few words. A forget it. -S. T. Coleridge. fore, wisely chooses the coarser and more year's pay to many men of talent for edit. person residing in the village of \_\_\_\_informed boldly developed features of English and ing leading daily papers in New York. us that having occasion at one time to go into the dwelling of a poor woman, who earned her hinge of business : and there is no method living by washing, he found her with her four without PUNCTUALITY. Punctuality is imchildren seated at dinner, and the sole article of portant; because it subserves the peace and

Cases of such destitution must be rare, but portant as it gains time; it is like packing they are more numerous than many suppose, who do not take an interest in making inquiry things in a box; a good packer will get in things in a box; a good packer will get in things in a box; a good packer will get in things in a box; a good packer will get in things in a box; a good packer will get in the suppose. on such subjects. Whatever may be the calling ness of mind which it produces, is another of those who are employed, their labor should be advantage of punctuality; a disorderly considered as a full equivalent to their wages; man is always in a hurry; he has no time to and as God has not constituted any man the judge of another man's circumstances, it is an where; and when he gets there, he is 100 where; and when he gets there, he is 100 imperative duty to give them, and at a proper late for his business, or he must harry away time, what is justly their own-always mindful to another before he can finish it. It was of the injunction we have before referred to, and a wise maxim of the Duke of Newcastlewhich should be deeply impressed upon every a wise maxim of the Punctuality mind, however unreflecting, -Tue Laborer is gives weight to character. Such a man WORTHY OF HIS HIRE. - Lewistown Gazette.

"WE treat sensible and present things as realities, and future and eternal things as Power, which keeps the christian from day gates itself: servants and children must be to day, from year to year—praying, hoping, running believing—against all hinderances:
which maintains him as a living martyr—
than that which hears him as a living martyr—
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than that which hears him as a living martyr—
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than that which hears him as a living martyr—
than that which hears him as a living martyr—
than that which hears him as a living martyr—
than that which hears him that which hears By the course of his providence God will than that which bears him up for an hour in sacrificing himself at the stake.

you punctuality, if I have made an opposite than that which bears him up for an hour in sacrificing himself at the stake.

The future, too, which fore liantly, if often delusively. promise, is linked intimate pathies and hopes. The have a historical and with the present, and therefore severed from the regards and consider of men. But the present alone is th able field and work-shop of our actu formances. The hour that now is. element wherein we are ordained t and out of it we have to unfold the which visibly connects us with less contingencies of universal bein which every day hurls confusedly are From a rude unshapen mass of capa it is our appointed task to rear the tr of a manifold and worthy life. thoughtfully considered, is as earnest awful as eternity. It is indeed eternity the vesture of an hour-a visible revelation of the infinite continuity, disclosed to us under finite limitations; a divergant ray of duration, under an aspect of mortal circum. stance. Not lightly should a man esteen this fleeting phenomenon called to-day Under the lowest consideration, it is the out-come of all preceeding generations; and with its chequered sunshine and glo m it is ours even now to work in with faithful com and courage. Gird well thy heart with integrity and strong endeavour, and put the stamp of an everlesting emphasis upon whatsoever duty thou canst find to do for every act and effort of a man is charged with an abiding force whose vitality is never quenched, but visibly or imperceptibly ci ulates for evermore.

redness of the present that life can be ef. fectually ennobled. Let us understand the pre-eminent worth of the living time, and learn to solemnise our lives by large and universal alms, that shall embody the su blime suggestions which the future prefigures to our belief, in noble and commanding deeds and institutions, such as may be left without an apology or regret, to take their place hereafter among the memorials of the past. If men would take life earnestly, it would never appear mean Could they sincerely believe themse ves ac. countable to the universe for the fit employ ment of their powers, and that the whole creation is wronged by any baseness or cratude, by every breath of love, they would gard the transient common moments as consecrated time. He who cannot with a proud reliance on its sufficiency, accept the some grace of truthfulness over the meanest occupation he may have, will never be qualified to perform successfully any greater or more honorable work. And never to any man shall time, under any of its remotplete significance, unless a sense of its present significance has been in him already consciously developed. Whoever would faithfully fulfil the measure of his destiny let him dwell in the hour that now is, in the carnest experience of every day. Here let him cherish lofty and noble thoughts, mous actions. If this hour suffice him not thy life. Stand where thou art, and work manfully towards thy ends. So shall thy a stream of welcome tendency, bearing thee quiet and sufficing joys.

It is only by a constant faith in the sa.

metting Mr. Brougham well. I met him at Mr. Sharp's with Mr. Horner. They were then aspirants for political adventures. Mr Horner bore in his conversation and demeanor evidence of that straightforward and generous frankness which characterise him through life. You saw, or rather, you His mind was better fitted to reconcile dishad fine, nay, even high talent, rather than genius. Mr. Brougham, on the contrary had an apparent restlessness, a conscious ness, not of superior powers, but of superior activity, a man whose heart was placed in never sure of him-vou always doubted his sincerity. He was at that time a hanger on upon Lord Holland, Mr. Horner being under the auspices of Lord Landsdowne. ittle necessaries and comforts about his family, for some time. When we next met, the subject of parliamentary debate was alluded In the present instance we would not have to, prieviously to which Mr. Brougham had

BROUGHAM AND HORNER .- 1 recollect

food upon her table was cabbage; and from her manner and her not making an apology, he supposed the fare was not uppend times excludes this duty. Punctuality is imhas made an appointment, then I know he will keep it. And this generates punctu-PERHAPS it is a greater energy of Divine ality in you: for like other virtues it propo-

"METHOD, as Mrs. Moore says, is the very